FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 048 12 March 1986

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT REPORT on 27th CPSU Congress B 1
Italian Tourists Visits Canceled for Spring B 4
AWP Paper on Raising Public Responsibility [ZERI I POPULLIT 23 Feb] B 4

BULGARIA

Editorial Evaluates Results of CPSU Congress C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Mar]
Gorbachev Report to CPSU Congress Published C 3
Leaders Attend Women's Day Celebration in Sofia C 3
Lawyer supports Bulgarian Version in Rome Trial C 4
3 Volume Edition of Zhivkov Works Published C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Speaks to UN Year Commission D 1
Reaction in U.S. to UN Staff Cuts Reported [Solecky] D 4
U.S. Trade Policies Aimed at Splitting E. Bloc D 5
Cooperation Agreement Talks Held With U.S. D 6
Visiting Polish Sejm Delegation Met by Indra D 6
Chnoupek Receives Cuban Vice Minister Roa D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Politburo Issues Statement on CPSU Congress E 1
U.S. Nicaraguan Policy, CPSU Congress Assessed [Kurze] E 4
Lorenz Meets With Indian Political Leaders E 5
FRG Citizen Arrested for 'Espionage Activity' E 5

HUNGARY

Faluvegi Delivers Speech To Tu Congress F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 17 Feb]
MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments on CPSU Congress Results F 6
[Sandor, 7 March]
Press Briefing Notes Success of Private Shops F 8

POLAND

Urban Assesses Foreign Debt, Energy Situation G 1
[Redlich, Turzanski]
Szalajda Visits Bonn To Negotiate Credit G 3
Talks Begin G 3
News Conference G 3

FRG Grants Credit G 3
Syrian President al-Asad Receives Szelachowski G 4
U.S. Actions Attack 'Sovereignty' of UN [Wozniak] G 4
Gorbachev's 'Scientific Proposals' Assessed G 5
["KTT" in POLITYKA 8 Mar]

ROMANIA

28 Feb Ceausescu Speech at Moscow Factory Published H 1
[SCINTEIA 1 Mar]

YUGOSLAVIA

Envoy Delivers Statement to Libya's Mansur I 1
Committee Discusses Vlajkovic Egypt Visit I 1
Romanian Economic Delegation Meets on Cooperation I 1
[BORBA 5 Mar]
Mojsov Receives Minister [POLITIKA 7 Mar] I 2
Austrian Trade Delegation Ends 2-Day Visit I 2
NIN Notes 'Surprise' at Short LCY Plenum I 3
[No 1835]
Serb Central Committee Discusses Candidates I 3
[POLITIKA 27 Feb]
TANJUG Notes Croatian LCY Presidency Candidates I 5
Briefs: Belgrade Radio, TV Appointments I 5

ZERI I POPULLIT REPORT ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU1101126 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 86

["Congress of the Continuation and Advance of the Revisionist and Social Imperialist Course -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 9 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which say among others:

The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held its proceedings these days. This congress, just as the previous ones since the time when the Soviet revisionist leadership carried into life "Khrushchevism without Khrushchev" constitutes a new escalation and further advance of the revisionist course of the capitalist development at home and of the social imperialist strategy in the field of international relations. Naturally, this was not at all unexpected. The Political Report submitted by Gorbachev at the congress and the new text of the program of the party adopted there are a clear testimony to this. These two documents unhesitatingly lay the stress on the ideological and political continuation of that line, which originates from the 20th, 22nd congresses which sanctioned and codified the counterrevolutionary revisionist turning point in the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

The partial repairings, settings and corrections made in the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its new variant, preserving completely intact the base of the previous one, aim to suit it to the needs of the present demands of the capitalist and social imperialist development of the Soviet Union.

The Great Failures of the Soviet Union, Offspring of the Capitalist-Revisionist Line and System Applied in That Country

If in the materials of the present congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and during its proceedings there are found critical allusions addressed to Khruschev for mistakes of subjectivist or voluntarist character, or addressing Brezhnev for stagnation, immobilisation and bureaucratic routine, they are remarks within the general revisionist course, criticisms that this course has not been applied properly.

They are particularly attempts to explain and justify through these mistakes and "mistakes" and "shortcomings" the grave defeats of the revisionist course at home and on the international arena, in the economic and political, ideological and social fields, to show that those ugly phenomena that Gorbachev was compelled to speak of more openly and which cannot be covered any longer with the tactics of silence, are allegedly a consequence of these "corrigible" mistakes and shortcomings and not an inevitable off spring of the capitalist-revisionist line and system applied in the Soviet Union.

With the new congress of their party and the basic document approved in it, the Soviet revisionists want to create illusive images of a boom in the present Soviet society, of its advance towards "a new qualitative stage". They want to present the economic strategy of their party allegedly as much objective and realisable as possible. In an effort to devoid themselves of the fantastic and utopian promises, from Khrushchevite extreme voluntarism and the Brezhnev bureaucratic reluctance which have already discredited the Soviet Union with the numerous failures in all the fields, in fact the congress declared the postponement of the same objectives up to the end of this century, by replacing one advertisment with another. The objectives that the Soviet leadership seeks to achieve regarding the doubling of the total industrial production and of the national incomes up to the year 2,000 are not less ambitious than those preached by Khrushchev in the 60's.

Under the demagogic slogan of real socialism, "real socialism", the Kremlin chieftains try to create the illusion on the abilities of the Soviet "socialist" order to overcome the numerous negative phenomena, the grave economic situations created in that country, stagnation and inflation, parasitism and speculations, apathy and lower dynamism, etc. so, they want to cover up the truth that all these are offsprings of the capitalist order restored in the Soviet Union, they are a direct consequence of the domination of the state monopoly capitalism and bureaucratic administration in all the links, of the unfrenzied armament race, of feverish war preparations for which the Soviet Union has made colossal investments, they have aggravated further the crisis and have brought about successive failures.

"The Radical Reforms" Which Are Being Carried Out in the Soviet Union, Are Based on the Demands of the Capitalist Laws of the Economy

Thus, we notice a coexistence of bureaucratic centralism of the monopoly type with a greater economic liberalism in the base, which is reflected in the extension of the self-administering rights of the enterprises (which reminds you of the abortive Yugoslav model), in their enlarged competences in the use of commodity money relations, in the investments and planning of production, the granting of material incentives, in the extension of the private plots of lands, etc.

The main feature of the reforms dictated by the present Soviet leadership in the field of economy is that, despite the "socialist" luster they try to give them, they lay the stress even more forcefully on the economic laws and categories of capitalism, and those goals of the social production and those methods of the organisations and the running of production which derive from these laws. The voluntary subjectivism of Khrushchev, with his divagations and unrestrained and discreditable acts and the fixed bureaucracy of Brezhnev are being replaced by a more flexible technocratic and pragmatic line, represented by Gorbachev and his team, a line which is based, more directly, on the demands of the capitalist laws of the economy.

The application of this line is being accompanied with a great fuss on the struggle against many negative phenomena such as red tape, careerism, abuses with the official position, corruption, tendencies for personal profits, bribery, the psychology of private property, alcoholism and hooliganism, etc, on the one hand and the dismissal of many cadres, even in the highest ranks of the hierarchy as corrupted people with bureaucratic tendencies, unable to direct in the new conditions or because of old "of old age and bad health" on the other. These ugly phenomena are not at all accidental, limited and transitory, they are not diversion from the social norm, as the revisionist propaganda seeks to present them, but a direct and natural product of the capitalist relations, which enter in all the pores of the present social life in the Soviet Union, therefore they are not liquidated with the replacement of some cadres or even of a stratum of leading cadres. This wave of new dismissals and appointments is a clear expression of the struggle for power between rival groups, which is so typical of the Soviet revisionist bureaucracy.

The Escalation of the Expansionist and Hegemonist Course of the Soviet Social-Imperialists

In the field of international problems and foreign policy, while playing the favourite demagogical card of antiimperialism, detente, disarmament, the prevention of the war danger and the defence of peace, the 27th Congress of the CP of Soviet Union as it was expected, marked in essence a further escalation and deepening of the expansionist and hegemonist course of the Soviet social imperialism. The international strategy that Gorbachev presented in his report, embodies the great ambitions and claims of the Soviet Union on world scale for domination in all directions and regarding all problems.

The relations with American imperialism, the rivalry, competition and agreements with it were sanctioned in the congress as one of the fundamental directions of the Soviet foreign policy. They constituted the pillar of the proceedings of the congress in the field of world policy. However, it is a common knowledge that both the rivalry and negotations and the agreements between the two superpowers are built and applied on an entirely imperialist basis, for the division of the spheres of influences between them. They embody the aspirations and the aims of each of the superpowers for the greatest possible extension of its domination to the detriment of the peoples and sovereign states.

The congress indulged in much demagogy about peace, but it failed to cover up neither the war preparations of the Soviet socialimperialism nor its aggressive imperialist aims. Gorbachev clamourously proposed a socalled worldwide system of collective security, whch is a summary of the old Soviet proposals on collective regional systems. The peoples themselves have experienced that these proposals do not serve at all to guarantee peace and stability on a world scale. Through them, the Soviet Union, in rivalry and agreement with the big imperialist powers, above all with the USA, seeks to gain the right to intervene in internal affairs of other countries, to dominate the world problems and to dictate its will in the international life.

The revisionist congress made many speculations about the question of weapons and disarmament. Gorbachev repeated the well known Khrushchevite slogans of a world without weapons and wars. However, the people still have fresh memories of the fiasco of these promises made by his predecessor.

The neocolonialist policy of the Soviet socialimperialism, sanctioned in the congress, was clearly noticed in the stand towards the countries of the socalled socialist community. The congress of the Soviet revisionist made appeals and set concrete tasks to all the other revisionist parties of Eastern Europe to accelerate the rates of economic, political and military integration according to the needs and demands of Kremlin. The congress adopted the same stand of a patron to the national liberation movements and anti-imperialist forces in various countries of the world. By chanting the deceitful slogans of the natural ally of the liberation movements, the Soviet Union seeks to put them under its control and to use them as instruments of its foreign policy.

The Soviet Revisionism, the Most Dangerous Variant of Modern Revisionism

The situations created inside the Soviet Union, just as its socialimperialist policy are a natural result of the bourgeois class essence of the Soviet party and state. The current developments confirm once again the correctness of the analysis. The conclusions and forecasts of the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding the evolution of the Khrushchevite revisionism and the Soviet socialimperialism. Nothing has changed and will change in these Marxist Leninist conclusions on the Soviet revisionists. They represent a dangerous counterrevolutionary force, which suppress and rules over the proletariat and the working masses in the Soviet Union, whereas on the international arena, together with American imperialism, they are a fortress of reaction. The Soviet revisionism represents the most dangerous variant of modern revisionism, which seeks to ideologically disorientate the revolutionary movements in the world from the ideological point of view, whereas the Soviet state where this revisionism rules is an aggressive, oppressive superpower, rabid enemy of freedom, independence and progress of the peoples. The stand of the PLA towards these enemies of revolution and the peoples is clear-cut: uninterruptedly, uncompromising struggle till their full denunciation.

"Our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, has been and remains a resolute opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and irreconcilable fighter of the reactionary bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been and will remain clear cut".

This is the only correct stand that can be adopted towards them. An illusion about the evolutions and positive changes from the replacements in the Soviet leadership are not only groundless but also very dangerous and harmful to the cause of revolution, to the freedom loving peoples of the world.

ITALIAN TOURISTS VISIT, CANCELED FOR SPRING

AU101858 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Albania has canceled tourist visits from Italy planned for March, April, and May of this year through an Italian travel agency in Bari. The reason given by the Albanian side is the issue of the six Albanian citizens who entered the Italian Embassy in Tirana last December and requested political asylum. Albania urgently demands that they be handed over. Confronted by the simultaneous requests by some parties that the refugees' request be granted, the Italian Government had remained silent up to now. Refusing to admit the Italian tourists is the first reaction of Tirana since the protest almost 2 months ago.

AWP PAPER ON RAISING PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

AU041107 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 February 86 p 2

[Astrit Nuri article: "Healthy Public Opinion Kills Off Indifference"]

[Excerpts] Our healthy public opinion is one of the greatest achievements of the party. Our public opinion has been strengthened, daily nourished and revolutionized by the care of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver, and the great dignity of a pure and healthy society like our socialist Albanian society. Our healthy public opinion, apart from representing a great revolutionary force, is at the same time one of the great virtues of the true socialist order -- a virtue absent from capitalist-revisionist societies.

Our public opinion often shows itself strong and pure. It shows itself every day, when honest people, people in the vanguard of labor, innovators, Heroes of Socialist Labor, greet and congratulate each other; it shows itself when we respect and honor our mothers and our women and girls at work, in the family, on the bus, in the street, etc. It shows itself in sport stadiums, local meeting places, evenings of dancing and entertainment, and in the healthy communist education we give our children, etc. It also shows itself in our opposition to wrongdoers, usurpers of common socialist property and individual property, rumormongers, careerists, people who behave badly toward their families, in society, or at work.

But can we say that public opinion is such in every case? For example, in Tirana recently a court case was brought against some people who had organized a lottery based on sports results, a game which has nothing to do with the love for sport of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, but is a matter of undeserved material gain. Of course, opinion was against them, in accordance with the mistakes they had made. The courtroom, full of young people, maintained a healthy revolutionary attitude against these activities, so unpleasant for our socialist society. The court denounced these "games." Of course, all this is positive. But let us look further and consider the matter realistically. Was there no way for public opinion to prevent the activity of these few people with their pseudogame? Has public opinion maintained its proper level in some parts of the city and in some apartment blocks? Has revolutionary vigilance been what it should be? Of course not.

A pronounced feeling of indifference has been noticed in some people. For some people it has become "normal" to turn a blind eye or a deaf ear. It has become a form of "manners" (bad manners, of course). But indifference, we know, is an enemy in open opposition to our social opinion, and our whole socialist life. As a product of the vestiges of the past in the consciousness of people, and of the pressure of the capitalist-revisionist world, indifference seeks to liberalize the pure and dynamic life of our people. And so it is clear that it is a major task for everybody to oppose and root out this alien phenomenon of indifference.

We say this because, apart from the general massive revolutionary opinion we mentioned earlier, there have also been other occasions, apart from the matter related above, when certain people, perhaps involuntarily and carelessly, have exhibited indifferent attitudes. How is it possible, for instance, when something unpleasant happens on the street, for some people to turn away as a matter of course, simply not to become witnesses? How is it possible, for instance, that when someone begins spreading rumors, and indulging in "cadre policy-making", the person listening does not say, "you shouldn't say things like that," or, "who said that? where did you hear it?" but sometimes just passes the rumor on. We can ask the same question of certain other incidents. But the main point is this: Our healthy public opinion has a major task in confronting these problems. Some might say, "Well, what are the responsible organs going to do?" But no, that's not right! Of course, these organs help the work of the party, in education, and in punishing wrongdoers, but in the first place it is up to us to keep an eye on our own house, in case a thief tries to break into our apartment. Some people say it is up to the police to watch the village shop, but it is primarily the responsibility of the shopkeeper and the village itself.

When we mention the great force of public opinion, we do not primarily mean its investigative activity (i.e., the detection of wrongdoers, rumormongers, slanders, etc.) but obviously its preventive character, the most proper and essential characteristic of public opinion, because it aims at saving people from bad ways. In this respect, the tasks of public opinion are even greater. It is important to understand that this preventive struggle is a class struggle, and as such, must be waged every day, and not in spasmodic campaigns.

## EDITORIAL EVALUATES RESULTS OF CPSU CONGRESS

AU101409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Strategy of Construction and Peace"]

[Text] For almost 7 decades, the party of Lenin has been leading the great Soviet country along the road toward socialism and communism. For almost 7 decades the USSR has been the support, hope, and trust of the peoples throughout the world in their striving toward peace and social progress. The 27th CPSU Congress impressively confirmed this vocation of the first constructors of the new system, predestined by history. The congress elected a new CPSU Central Committee, which at its first plenum unanimously confirmed the composition of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted party leader and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The delegates -- representative of the 19 million communist vanguard -- unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, read by the Central Committee general secretary, and thus also the Central Committee's Political Course and practical activity. With a total unanimity of thought this document of creative Marxism-Leninism was characterized as a broad and grandiose picture of the epochal construction of the party and the people and as an inspiring platform for accelerating the socioeconomic upsurge and for more precise, purposeful, and effective solutions of the problems and tasks of the party, state, and public life. In a Leninist, farsighted, and innovative manner the report determined the strategy and tactics of the comprehensive perfection of socialism and the internal and international policies of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

All this gave reasons to the Soviet Communists' forum to evaluate the CPSU Central Committee Poitical Report as a document of great historic significance.

The deep renewal of the Soviet country's political, social, and spiritual climate, to which a powerful initial impetus was given by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, also permeated the work of the congress and created a businesslike and creative atmosphere of high communist principle-mindedness, exigence, and resposibility for the triumph of the great Leninist cause. The nationwide discussion of the congress documents as well as the 10-day discussion at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses brightly and movingly confirmed the unshakable cohesion of the party and the people and the inseparable unity of thoughts and actions and the strivings and aspirations of the Communists and all Soviet people.

The congress confirmed that the CPSU, with its boundless loyalty to the ideals of communism and the interests of the working people, has achieved the right to be the guiding and leading force of society. It is the main generator of new ideas and the inspirer and organizer of the masses' historical successes. Increasing the party's leading role places even higher requirements on he party organizations, the committee, and every Communist.

In the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the County During the 12th 5-Year Plan and Through the Year 2000, which were adopted, the 27th CPSU Congress comprehensively based the new strategic course of intensifying the country's national economy. In the spirit of Leninist traditions this decision combines the objective analysis of the road which has been traveled with a realistic evaluation of the state and possibilities of the economy and the broad prospects of its ascending upsurge.

The fact that the tasks of reaching a quality, new state of Soviet society, conducting profound changes in the reduction of forces, and perfecting production relations have been posed for a period of 15 years, was a significant feature of the congress' work and decisions. The fact has been determined by the complexity and scope of the tasks related to constructing the material-technical foundations of communism, which have been posed.

The main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan period is also subjected to the requirement to lead economic growth on a high trajectory of development, the trajectory of acceleration. It requires that the pace and effectiveness of economic development be increased on the basis of scientific-technological progress, reconstruction and modernization of production, and intensely utilizing the existing potential. It also requires that planning, management, and the economic mechanism be perfected and on this basis that the further upsurge in the Soviet people's prosperity be ensured. The congress convincingly confirmed that the economic grwoth and production effectiveness marked for the 5-year plan period guarantee and implementation in life of the CPSU programatic goals for raising. The Soviet people's standard of living to a new qualitative stage and for constantly improving the conditions of their labor and life. The party inseparably connected the solution of these tasks with the harmonious developmnet of the personality and with the activization of the working people's creative initiatives. The power of the party program is vested in the complete implementation of the principle of social justice and of the socialist division of the vital commodities.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of the fraternal socialist community the course of accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development reveals boundless horizons for further and comprehensively expanding cooperation and integration, for solving together the tasks and problems of intensifying our national economies, and for strengthening their technological-economic invulnerability in relation to the actions of imperialism.

The Complex Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000 is the core of this joint activity. The congress pointed out that now, the general direction of the integration activity is pointed toward jointly mastering the newest scientific-technical achievements and developing large-scale specialization and production sharing in all braches of the national economy and first of all in the production of modern machines and equipment. The congress also highly evaluated the search for new ways of cooperating between enterprises and branches of the socialist countries for the creation of joint scientific-production unions, construction offices, laboratories, and so forth. As Bulgarians we are especially pleased by the fact that one of the newest forms of integration is connected with our country and that the first international unions within the CEMA system have been created between enterprises of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The 27th CPSU Congress introduced purposeful changes in the party statutes and armed the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people with a new edition of the Third CPSU Program. This is a program of a planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism and a further progress of Soviet society toward communism. This is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world. There is no doubt that it will become a powerful ideological-theoretical weapon of revolutionary action not only on the party of the Soviet Communists and people, but also for the peoples of the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, and all progressive mankind.

The high forum of the Soviet Communists adopted a broad strategy for protecting and strengthening world peace, preventing nuclear insanity, and constructing a new world without blocs, weapons, and wars, a world of all-human cooperation for reaching all-human goals.

For us, Communists, and for all Bulgarians, the 27th CPSU Congress is a remarkable event. We are inspired by the imposing prospects of the future development of fraternal cooperation and comprehensive coming together between our parties, countries, and peoples, outlined by the congress.

A historic congress and a summit in the development of the CPSU -- this high evaluation expressed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was fully justified by the remarkable results of the work of the supreme forum of Soviet Communists. The congress will enter the annal of the Soviet country, the international communist and workers movement, and modern international relations with the new CPSU course aimed at accelerating the comprehensive upsurge of the first country of socialism and with the all-human strategy of saving peace, civilization, and life on earth.

In less than 1 month the 13th BCP Congress will start its work in Sofia. The Communists and our entire people dedicate their inspired work and brightest hopes to this congress. During the past days we lived with the joys and emotions of the Soviet Communists and people and followed with unrelenting attention the work and outlines of the 27th CPSU Congress. For all Communists and working people it is a strong and irreplaceable tradition to derive energy and inspiration from the historic decisions of the CPSU congresses. This tradition will undoubtedly manifest itself now with full power.

The CPSU, Soviet State, Soviet Communists, and all Soviet people are entering a new historical period of accelerated advancement toward communism armed with a new weapon -- the imposing outlines of the 27th CPSU Congress, the vanguard of the first builders of socialism and communism.

## GORBACHEV REPORT TO CPSU CONGRESS PUBLISHED

AU101354 Sofia RABOTNICHSKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 86 p 1

[BTA report: "The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress Published"]

[Text] Partizdat, the publishing house of the BCP, published in a separate volume the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, delivered on 25 February 1986 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian public received this important political document with exceptionally great attention. The report was disseminated by all our mass media. With its most recent publication, Partizdat is responding to the particular interest manifested by the broad public in our country in the congress of the Soviet Communists.

## LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU071809 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 7 March carries a live relay from Sofia's Ivan Vasov National Theater on the festive celebration of International Women's Day.

At 1602 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of "Bulgarian party and state leaders" headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who are greeted with tumultuous applause.. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, opens and chairs the meeting. He greets the Bulgarian women attending the celebration and gives the floor to Ganka Zlatinova, member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

Zlatinova speaks about the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, Bulgarian women's development under socialism, and the influence of the April 1956 Plenum upon the development of Bulgarian women and the entire people. She greets Todor Zhivkov as the chief exponent of the BCP's April policy and then deals with Bulgarian women's rights which are based on "one of the most humanitarian constitutions." She also dwells on the scientific-technological development of the country in light of the January 1985 and February 1986 Plenums, pointing out the role of the women in this area. She appeals to women to make their contribution and improve their work particularly in trade and education. In the last portion of her speech, Zlatinova speaks on international issues, mainly on peace, and the antiwar movement, expressing solidarity with women in the Third World countries and in countries fighting for their political and socilal liberation. She supports the "initiative of our country to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans" and mentions cooperation with Greek women in this context. She discusses the participation of Bulgarian women in the World Federation of Democratic Women and expresses the gratitude of Bulgarian women toward the party and government. Zlatinova ends her speech at 1628 GMT.

After the main speech, a telegram to the World Federation of Democratic Women is read.

The live relay ends at 1633 GMT. The following Bulgarian leaders are reported as present at the festive meeting: "Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov."

LAWYER SUPPORTS BULGARIAN VERSION IN ROME TRIAL

AU101950 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, March 10 (BT corr. Khristo Petrov) -- At today's 885th session of the trial on the assassination attempt against the Pope, Mr. Valerio Vianello, Musa Serdar Celebi's counsel for the defence, began his speech. He did not restrict himself to speaking only in favour of his client, but commenced with a well grounded revelation of the untenability of the whole indictment and its gross anti-Bulgarian contents.

The counsel for the defence dwelled in detail on Agca's meeting in the prison with Dr. Bonagura, of SISDE, and Major Petruccelli, of SISMI, which had taken place on December 19, 1981. There is not any doubt, according to the lawyer, that the investigation magistrate has permitted that meeting. After that Martella had not questioned the two representatives of the secret services and had not recorded their evidence. He had been satisfied to receive only "unofficial information" from them.

"Excuse me Your Honour, members of the jury, but in an investigation like this for the assassination attempt against the pope, nothing can be done unofficially," pointed out the counsel for the defense.

Further on he refuted the phony version according to which the Bulgarian international transport truck had been waiting outside the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome on the day of the shooting in order to take Agca out of Italy. According to the lawyer, this was in fact proved to be self-made trap for the assassin's coaches. What they had not figured out is the absurdity of their claim that Bulgarian diplomats would employ themselves in breaking the seals of an enormous truck in broad daylight and under the stares of dozens of Italian witnesses only in order to hide in it an assassin with the gun still hot in his hand.

There was one other very important issue which Defense Counsel Vianello did not neglect. And namely: Agca has described the body of the international transport truck. How could he have seen it when he had been caught in the fact of trying to shoot the pope and had thus never set eyes on the truck?

According to the defense lawyer, the terrorist has acted alone. At the very beginning he told the investigating magistrate that he had arrived in Italy without any weapons and without any intentions to kill the pope. Further on he started telling slanders about certain meetings in Sofia with representatives of the "Bulgarian secret services". "The circumstances indicate," concluded the lawyer, "that Agca has been coached."

Dr. Vianello repeated before the Court all 27 versions told by the slanderer about the infamous three million Deutsche Mark (the reward for the crime). Among those versions are the ones according to which the money had been brought to Rome by Oral Celik and left at Antonov's or (according to another testimony) in Ayvazov's flat.

"Thus, according to the prosecution, the money was sent from Bulgaria, passed through Musa Celebi and again returned to the Bulgarians. This goes against even the most elementary logic. The prosecutor stated that the sum might not have been remitted at all. However, there is no room for suppositions in a trial that has lasted for five years."

The lawyer also criticized severely the so-called writers and journalists of the Claire Sterling type.

This lawyer's summation will continue on Wednesday.

In the beginning of today's session, presiding Judge Santiapichi warned the lawyers that they should complete their summations by March 22, 1986 when the court intends to withdraw for the preparation of the verdict. Rumours quickly spread in Foro Italico's corridors that Prosecutor Marini might demand the right to reply to the defense. This is legal under Italian laws on condition that the defense is given the last word after the prosecution. If it comes to such an exchange, the court will most probably not be able to withdraw on the predetermined date. This is of course only guesswork but what remains is the fact that not a single pre-set term has so far been honored during this trial.

## 3 VOLUME EDITION OF ZHIVKOV WORKS PUBLISHED

AU060908 Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- The attention of the Bulgarian public has been drawn to a three volume publication of works by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, entitled "The Party Is Loyal to Its Loyal Allies." It has been published on the occasion of the 60-year long cohesion and unity of action of the BCP and the Bulgarian Agarian Party (BZNS).

The volumes contain speeches, reports and articles of the first Bulgarian party and state leader which show the experience and the historical lessions of the unique fraternal political cooperation between the two parties and throw light on the principals and ways to its perfection in the stage of the construction of mature socialism.
It is with sincere pride and acknowledgement that the BZNS members call this major work the April depository of the BCP-BZNS cohesion and unity.

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS TO UN YEAR COMMISSION

LD112303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Report on speech by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at 11 March session of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations, in Prague]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek said that since last June, when the founding session of the commission was held until today, events of truly historic importance have taken place in the world, which will mark its long term development -- that is, the Helsinki meeting of the foreign ministers of the signatory states of the Final Act; the declaration of the Soviet moratorium with regard to all nuclear explosions, the jubilee 40th session of the UN General Assembly; the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Paris; the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states; the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva; the declaration of the epoch-making Soviet program of entire eradication of nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

The activity of the socialist states at this forum showed that the aims declared in the festive proclamation on International Peace Year are among the most intrinsic interests of the entire policy of socialism: how to avert war, solve international conflicts peacefully, create an atmosphere of trust, disarmament, preserve outer space for peaceful utilization, secure economic advancement and human right, and elevate the dignity and welfare of man.

The world can see the humane and noble character of this policy, its high ethical values, responsibility for the fate of civilization and its realism, especially during the course and the conclusions of 27th CPSU Congress. The proposals, delivered from the congress rostrum by Mikhail Gorbachev, have become the scientifically substantiated general plan of preserving life on our planet. They gave an convincing reply, to the most complicated problems of our times, and a direction to their comprehensive administration. They evoked enormous interest on a worldwide scale. They are justly considered the way out from the current gloomy state of the world affairs.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that these proposals enjoy outstanding respect, attention, and support in our country too.

As Gustav Husak, highest Czechoslovak representative, said at the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Czechoslovak people, who have experienced many difficult trials, value peace highly. That is why they fully support Soviet peace initiatives which they see safeguarding a peaceful future. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that the new initiatives of the USSR are significant by the noble nature of their aim -- to safeguard a peaceful transition to the third millenium for mankind and civilization and to open a completely new stage of history. They are bold by their concrete character and willingness to extend the boundaries of compromise. They break thought stereotypes, confirmed by decades of confrontation policy of the so-called suppression of socialism and progress in general. They span the dangerous abyss which was created between the reality of our times and understanding the tasks which it presents so urgently. They are realistic inasmuch as they spring from the knowledge that there is no other way but peaceful coexistence, policy of reduction of tension, freeing the humankind of the horrors of war.

The West, too, must sooner or later recognize this fact, this great truth of nuclear space era. For, as the political report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th congress of the party stressed, the danger of continuing of the arms race is reaching the point where parity will cease to be a factor of military political restraint, that is even the point which strips the policy of confrontation and clashes of any meaning whatsoever. Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed at today's session of the Czechoslovak commission for the year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace that the Soviet proposals are addressed not only to the governments, but all peoples, the broadest world public. They appeal to all the peace-loving people, to all social groups. They are true examples of honest and open policy, morality and democratic nature which were introduced into the international practice by socialism.

What is involved is diplomacy before the eyes and verification of the general public, and not demagogy and empty rhetoric. They are governed by the idea that peace is really the affair of all, and also by the belief that governments bear the heaviest responsibility for its preservation before the nations -- and not only before the peoples of their own country as the world today has become far too small and fragile for wars and the policy of strength. It is therefore necessary, as Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, to end firmly and forever the type of thinking and behavior that for centuries leaned upon the idea of acceptability and admissibility of wars and armed conflicts.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that peace initiatives of the 27th CPSU Congress are by their very novelty of attitudes, courage, proven truthfulness of conclusions and above all by their intelligibility and convincingness, becoming a strong source of inspiration and encouragement in the fight to avert a nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament, and for the general advancement of human society. In this way they are the most valuable contribution of the International Year of Peace.

We in Czechoslovakia approach the program of the International Year of Peace from the same perspective. We do our utmost to make the voice of the whole Czechoslovak general public sound as strongly as possible. The effort to preserve peace, to achieve disarmament and security in the world is not separated in the slightest from the selfless building work. The Czechoslovak people know well that stronger peace trends in the world, detente, reduction of military confrontation and increase of trust undoubtedly is to everyone's advantage. It facilitates trade exchange, creates conditions for expanding crucial international cooperation, makes possible more spending on the material and spiritual needs of the population and above all, makes better and more efficient use of the creative potential of the working people. Therefore, every voice in our country that calls for a commitment to peace and against war is not only the voice for a more secure future but also for a better and richer present.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia, too, considers it very important to contribute actively toward the activity and growth of the international peace movement, to help the flow of information in nongovernmental organizations, to unite opponents to war and the arms race in various countries, and to facilitate a better level of knowledge about the true aims and targets of foreign policy of the socialist countries and of the attitudes and activities of the Czechoslovak public. The International Year of Peace presents the best opportunity for the purpose. The new demanding tasks, which will be discussed in principle by the 17th CPCZ Congress, also face the Czechoslovak foreign service. In their formation, the point of departure is profound analysis of the present, exceptionally contradictory and complex international situation and the causes of its arising, which was carried out at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Czechoslovakia, in cooperation and coordination with the Warsaw Pact, will actively and purposefully strive for strengthening the peace tendencies of world development, increasing cooperation, and relaxing tension. The fact is that the world has entered a decisive point of its history when it must be decided, within a brief period, whether or not mankind will be freed from nuclear terror and will concentrate only on creative tasks or whether it will slip towards destruction. The struggle for peace, indeed, has to be persistent and purposeful, the one must seek, find and use even the slightest possibilities for doing away with the trends of increasing the danger of war while it is still possible. We are proud of the fact, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed, that in this big struggle of today we stand, together with the USSR, on the side of peace, progress, and reason.

At today's session of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the UN and the International Year of Peace, Minister Chnoupek went on to mention the three main indexes of the greatest practical significance toward a way out of the current dangerous situation. They are: Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. It is these three forums that have to mobilize the entire mechanism of disarmament. It is where one must strive for its improvement, so that talks do not lag behind the needs, but keep abreast of them. Wherever possible, Czechoslovakia will support the global solution of the individual problems by measures of regional character. We are, for example, convinced that final ban on chemical weapons on a worldwide scale would be significantly facilitated by creating a chemical weapons-free zone that would at first be located on the territories of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the FRG.

The creation of such a zone would also be necessary for the reduction of the level of confrontation and the increase of confidence, a display of goodwill that would influence favorably the European political climate. Therefore, Czechoslovakia on 12 September 1985, along with the GDR, proposed to the FRG Government talks on the creation of such a zone. We believe that contacts that took place in this direction between our delegations at the Geneva conference would grow into the stage of practical talks, said Bohuslav Chnoupek.

We fully support the USSR's proposals for the ban and eradication of chemical weapons and their production base with strict verification, including on-the-spot checks, which are the part of the program from 15 January. We shall exert all necessary efforts to make the important issue of an entire ban of chemical weapons move forward, to prevent the development and application of its new systems, in particular the binary system, and to eradicate these mass destruction means.

It is also the time, said Bohuslav Chnoupek, that the course of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weaponry in Central Europe changed qualitatively. The stance of the socialist countries is constructive, justified, and clear. They propose an agreement on the basis of mutuality, parity of pledges, and strict adherence to the principle of equal security. The socialist states put forward a proposal of this very kind to the Vienna talks on 20 February. This is a proposal of treaty on initial reduction of ground troops of the USSR and the United States and the consequent non-increase of the standard of armed forces and armaments of both sides and the measures connected with it in central Europe. It is an extensive, flexible, and realistic proposal. It obviates everything positive that was achieved at the talks so far. It complies considerably with the demands of the Western participants. It gives a clear answer to the arising questions. But most importantly, it provides the impulse to the breakthrough. It creates a well balanced, just basis for an agreement. We will do everything necessary on our part to achieve it as early as possible.

Progress in Vienna could become inspiration for other parts of the world which are marked by a dangerous concentration of armed forces and armament. From the European viewpoint it would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of overall trust, and to the renovation of vitality of the all-European process.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe, we shall continue at this important all-European forum to create a reliable barrier against the use of armed forces and also against the hidden preparations for war on land, sea. or air.

The Warsaw Pact countries advocated the implementation of the basic idea of firm political guarantees of mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peace relations as early as the well known proposal of the Prague session of its Political Consultative Committee in January 1983, addressed to the NATO states. From the very beginning, Czechoslovakia significantly contributed toward the application of the complicated talks. It was the co-author of the significant proposals of the socialist countries, including the preliminary anouncements of the extensive infantry exercises as well as extensive military transfers.

Thanks to the active participation of Czechoslovakia, the conference achieved certain progress. First of all, it was the agreement on delimiting five basic areas which should be included in the final document. At present we consider it most important, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, that the results of the current talks might not only anchor the achieved level of the agreement, but that they also might set up the best possible platform for the solution of so-far controversial questions in the process of the coming stage of the conference, which concerns, above all, preliminary anouncements of extensive naval exercises. We trust that this policy, proposed by the USSR in the declaration of 15 January, would help to bridge the continuing weak points of the Stockholm conference and efficiently tackle the complicated questions, one at a time, within the framework of agreed stages.

These proposals met with a deserved response at the Stockholm conference. They confirm the well known postulate that a success of a policy is also the art of the possible and that what is possible and positive now must be preserved and developed further, but must not be hindered and postponed. This would create a more constructive atmosphere even for opening the preparatory work for the coming meeting of the all-European conference in Vienna this autumn. Czechoslovakia will fully advocate that the Vienna meeting might make a substantial step towards improving political atmosphere and towards reviving relaxation in Europe and in the world. It will strive for the meeting to lead towards working our new significant measures towards reducing the level of military confrontation and towards extending cooperation between the European states, was stressed at today's session of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace, by Bohuslav Chnoupek, its chairman, and minister of foreign affairs.

## REACTION IN U.S. TO UN STAFF CUTS REPORTED

LD112042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Our permanent correspondent in New York, Vladimir Solecky, reports on the reaction within the United States itself to Washington's demand that the USSR should limit the number of its permanent staff at the United Nations in New York:

The U.S. press has so far limited itself to interpretations of the insulting decision by White House which accuses the personnel of the Soviet mission of illegal activities outisde their diplomatic duty.

This decision is generally seen as a gesture to anti-Soviet groups to demonstrate the so-called firm stance of the Reagan administration toward the USSR.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, said at a press conference yesterday that this step is actually an insult to the United Nations because it was taken without consultation.

The majority of first reactions by U.S. experts in international law to this measure by the Reagan administration is very critical. (Thomas Frank), professor of law at New York University said that this step is illegal. The U.S. Administration cannot arbitrarily refuse visas to members of the UN mission without proving that the rules of agreement have been violated. (Richard Gasl), a professor of Columbia University, said that the arbitrary setting of limits of numbers is, in his opinion, a poor policy for the United States. How would the United States feel if Switzerland were to dictate the number of U.S. personnel for the Geneva disarmament talks?

These first reactions show that realistically thinking politicians and experts on international law see this step by President Reagan as a one-sided and not well thought out measure which is clearly in contradiction with his pledge, proclaimed at the Geneva summit meeting, to try to improve Soviet-U.S. relations in the interest of halting the arm race and of tackling together the key problems of the present-day world.

U.S. TRADE POLICIES AIMED AT SPLITTING E. BLOC

LD111934 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Since the founding of the world socialist system, the advanced capitalist countries have been applying a differentiated economic policy toward those states. The aim, understandably, is clear, and it therefore comes as no surprise that these economic discrimination trends have been pursued in the 1980's in a form which, although slightly modified, is all the more blatant. The purpose and goal of these steps, as we anticipated, is not too difficult to fathom: it is to try to disrupt the smooth functioning of the socialist community countries' foreign trade and to cause inequalities between the individual states. Underlying this, inevitably, is the principal objective of undermining their political unity.

In the front line of this economic propaganda is none other than the United States. Let's take this example to illustrate the point: the United States grants most-favored-nation status to certain socialist states. This concession concerns not only alterations to import and export customs duty, but also the conditions under which goods are transported, and payment and other operations involved in foreign trade. In passing let us note that it is on the principle of non-discrimination and mutual benefit that the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT, are based in which most-favored-nation status applies universally and unconditionally to all its contracting members,and therefore also to the United States.

Among the socialist countries in addition to Czechoslovakia, which is a founding member, the following are members: Poland, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. In 1951 the United States however, abrogated the agreement in respect to these states and therefore the imports from these states in direct contravention to GATT principles are handicapped by maximum customs duty. For example, the duty on imports from the CSSR are almost 20 percent higher than for imports from other countries. Using every method available to it, the United States is simply trying to divide the socialist countries.

That is why at the present time, only Hungary and Romania enjoy most-favored-nation status -- that is to say GATT members -- but not because they happen to be GATT members, but because an exception has been made in their favor in U.S. law on trade agreements passed in 1974, and consequently this concession can be withdrawn from them at any time. In fact the United States has already threatened Romania with this on more than one occasion.

The postwar history of discrimination and sanctions, embargoes and other similar methods have never prevented the deepening of the development of socialism in all the countries of the world socialist system, nor can these methods undermine the political unity of these countries. All the socialist countries rely primarily on mutual economic relations in the economic field. Of course we are interested in cooperation with states with different social systems, but this cooperation must be beneficial and advantageous to both parties. Now it is high time that the states which apply the policy of sanctions to the socialist countries realized that no matter how hard they try to hinder mutually-advantageous economic cooperation, in the long run this will merely have a detrimental effect primarily on their own economy.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT TALKS HELD WITH U.S.

LD101219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Czechoslovak-U.S. talks on preparing an agreement on cultural, educational, scientific, and technological cooperation and the implementation plan for the 1986-87 period have been held in Prague. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Roman Narozny and the U.S. side by William Luers, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Following both countries' relevant bodies approval of the documents, a date for signing will be agreed through diplomatic channels. Both sides have agreed that the successful completion of the talks constitutes a step toward the further development of mutual relations.

VISITING POLISH SEJM DELEGATION MET BY INDRA

LD111617 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Sejm led by Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski arrived by air today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Meeting the delegation at Ruzyne airport was Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CUBAN VICE MINISTER ROA

LD111613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received in Prague today Raul Kouri Roa, vice minister of foreign relations of the Cuban Republic. They discussed the further all-round development of relations between the two countries and reviewed basic international issues. They paid particular attention to Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in the United Nations and other international organizations aimed at consolidating peace and security, disarmament and the development of peaceful cooperation.

SED POLITBURO ISSUES STATEMENT ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD112101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on the 27th CPSU Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- The SED Politburo heard a report from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker on the 27th CPSU Congress at its meeting today. The Politburo totally approved of the SED delegation's work.

The Politburo praised the 27th CPSU Congress as an outstanding event on the combat-filled, glorious path of the Soviet Communists and of all the Soviet people in the development of a new, truly free society of human dignity. It congratulates the Communists in the Soviet Union, all the Soviet people on the progressive resolutions of the party congress. The Politburo expresses deep conviction that in fulfilling these resolutions the fraternal Soviet people will continue to stride forward successfully in the planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress enriches the fund of experience of the fraternal parties in the construction of socialism, gives them valuable hints for their work and lends strong impulses for cooperation among the countries of socialism. The SED Central Committee Politburo turns to all communists and working people in the GDR with the call to creatively link the assessment of the documents from the 27th CPSU Congress with further work in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the implementation of its resolutions.

The 27th CPSU Congress decided on a comprehensive and balanced action program which unites the greatness of the aims with realism in assessing the possibilities, the plans of the party with the hopes and expectations of Soviet citizens. The CPSU thereby increases it leading political and organizational role in society, faces up to the requirements as they have developed and fixes the strategy and tactics for the development of the country under the present conditions. The party congress set the task of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country. This course, announced by the April plenary meeting (1985) of the CPSU Central Committee and confirmed by the party congress, consists of moving to an economy which is more highly organized and has higher effeciency, with the comprehensive development of productive forces, advanced socialist production relations, and a precisely functioning economic mechanism.

The consistent turn toward comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of the broad use of the latest knowledge in science and technology is aimed at achieving faster progress in the construction of socialism. This will be linked with the growth of the strength of socialism in the world, with an increase of its influence. In its main concern, to make the economic, social, and intellectual development of the country more dynamic, the CPSU is guided by the principle of doing everything to strengthen socialism, to secure peace, and to serve mankind.

Faster development and the intensification of production form the decisive basis for solving social problems, the party congress emphasized. An active social policy, increasingly better satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of people are viewed as an effective means of implementing economic strategy.

The new dimension of tasks which the CPSU has set itself are real and well-founded. These challenges will be successfully mastered by unfolding the creativity and the energy of the soviet people, by involving people more in the leadership of state and society, as well as by the use of the advantages of socialism. The party congress is a vivid example to show that socialism has the strength and is in a situation to attack the most complicated tasks and to solve them.

The SED Central Committee Politburo stresses that the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Party congress, which focus on the well-being of the people, have proved the advantages of socialism and again show its superiority.

The Politburo emphasizes that new signals were set at the 27th CPSU Congress to introduce a turn for the better in the world. It demonstrated the indivisible unity of socialism and peace, the constructive approach by the Soviet Union to the most burning political problems of our time. Starting from a profound analysis of the international situation, it has shown that in view of the high level of confrontation the further existence of mankind is at stake. At a time when the most aggressive circles of imperialism,particularly the United States, continue the arms race unabated and are attempting to extend it into space, the call for political realism, for continuing the dialogue, for uniting the effort of all forces of reason and of good will sounds from Moscow to put an end to this dangerous development while there is still time.

Objective conditions have developed in the world today so that the conflict between socialism and capitalism can take place solely as peaceful competition. An indispensable condition for success in settling international questions that are ripe for solution is the acceleration of the search for political agreements and a more rapid transition to constructive action. The Soviet Union is working persistently on this. It does not intend, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, to play into the hands of those who want to force mankind to get accustomed to the nuclear threat and to the arms race. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR is doing everything possible to create a world without threats, of a world of good-neighborliness, a world in which every people can take its due place and is respected by the others.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the Communists, and all the working people of the GDR welcome the initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. We fully support the proposals for an improvement of the international situation, for the halting of the arms race, and for the development of peaceful cooperation between all peoples and states. We see the statement of January 15th, 1986, on the step-by-step freeing of the world from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, as a unique peace program for saving mankind from a nuclear inferno which offers an historic chance for a peaceful future.

The Politburo praises the range of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress for still firmer cohesion of the countries of socialism as a decisive basis for their successful progress and for increasing the influence and standing of socialism in the international arena. The Politburo states that the GDR will continue to do its utmost to make its contribution to the preservation of peace, the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation by means of the overall strengthening of socialism and through constructive action full of initiative.

With the participation in the 27th CPSU Congress of 152 delegations from 113 countries, from communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and social-democratic parties, and international democratic organizations the highest forum of the Soviet Communists was an impressive demonstration of solidarity with the CPSU and high esteem for its policy. This participation is eloquent proof of the great authority enjoyed by the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

The documents of the 27th party congress reflect the objective laws of the building of socialism. The link between scientific socialism and thelabor meovement and the creativity of the broad masses is being elevated to a higher level in the Soviet Union. The SED Central Committee Politburo praises the Marxist-Leninist assessment of the main trends of international developments undertaken by the 27th CPSU Congress, which is of great theoretical and practical value for the struggle by the communist and labor movement.

Taking into consideration the changes that have occurred in the world and the great differences in social and political forces, the party congress demonstrated that a fresh appraoch to international relations, new thought, flexibility, and patience are needed. The Political Report of the Central Committee presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, starting from the point of view that in the present situation there is no alternative to cooperation and collaboration between all states, address the most important global problems that affect all mankind. Concrete ways for their solution were indicated.

The 27th CPSU Congress made an important contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation of the communist and labor parties.

The SED Central Committee Politburo supports the view that the strength of the Communist movement rests on the bold, creative approach to the new realities on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, on its class solixarity, on the equal cooperation of all fraternal parties in the struggle for common goals, for peace and socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress strengthens the Communists and all the people of the GDR in their deep conviction that firm fighting alliance and unswerving friendship with the party and the country of Lenin, which has been proven over decades, are and will always be the indestructible foundation of the GDR's sure progress on the path of shaping the developed socialish society.

The Politburo attaches great importance to the fact that between the SED and the CPSU there is full unanimity in all basic questions and the common groud in policy and practice between our two parties has reached a qualitatively higher level.

The SED and the people of the GDR consider it their internationalist and patriotic duty to do everything possible to always be a loyal and reliable ally of the USSR and to constantly deepen our fraternal alliance.

U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY, CPSU CONGRESS ASSESSED

DW111331 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Gerd Kurze review of the week's events]

[Excerpts] What kind of a world, or rather what kind of picture of the world, is it that was presented in Washington over this past weekend and last week? The president warns of another Cuba. He calls Nicaragua the main supply depot of communism, an exporter of violence in the Western Hemisphere. His secretary of defense declared last week that the advance of the Sandinistas must be halted lest it became necessary to dispatch U.S. troops. And he reaffirmed his stand yesterday. What is at stake is 100 million -- and some voices in the United States maintain that actually there is much more involved -- to purchase weapons, ammunition, and equipment and transport them to the Nicaraguan border for the fight there and within the country, against the government, its armed forces, and the people. It is for the contras, as they are generally referred to now -- too generally, however, because they consist of various bands of counterrevolutionaries.

Freedom and prosperity continue to be the objectives of the Sandinistas and their legitimate government in Managua. And that is probably one of the most important reasons why the contras have never been able to set both feet on Nicaraguan territory for long despite their actions of the past few years. All that was left for them to do was to embark on terror campaigns from their camps along the border to destabilize the situation. That, too, became increasingly difficult to do, because Central American states have been advocating long-term, peaceful arrangements and have succeeded in enlisting the support of South American countries.

In the meantime things have reached a point where Nicaragua's neighboring countries, which under U.S. pressure have often resisted the peace process of the Contadora states, are seeking a settlement of problems exclusing the contras. It seems as though the United States is the only party in the Western hemisphere currently betting on those terrorists. Pentagon boss Weinberger conjured up the dispatch of U.S. troops to Central America and thus America's unforgotten Vietnam trauma, and President Reagan did not shrink from including the military airfield fairy tale in his Saturday [8 March] radio address. It really is a view of the world that contains the danger of leading to the mistakes and tragedies of yesterday. Preaching hatred and violence, however, no longer is an instrument suited for solving or pacifying the problems and conflicts of this world.

Methods to secure peace for our world were the subject of discussion at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow during the past two weeks. Just back from Moscow, Erich Honecker stated during the festive function marking the 40th anniversary of the FDJ Friday: The comrades in Moscow adopted decisions that reach far into the future. It was a party congress at which the prospects of mankind's liberation from nuclear weapons, as devised by the USSR, were reaffirmed and enriched.

The course of history continues to demand more imperatively the initiation of a constructive and creative cooperation of states and peoples internationally. The real dialectics of current world development are inherent in the combination of competition, the historical contest between the two systems, and the increasing tendency toward mutual dependence to achieve the concerted action of the world community.

The contradictory yet mutually interrelated and manifoldly integrated world becomes marked by the struggle of antagonism. Based on this analysis the party congress presented a program that comprises all facets of international relations, contains the bases for creating an all-encompassing system of international security, and is something like a strategic schedule of USSR foreign policy for the world today and tomorrow.

## LORENZ MEETS WITH INDIAN POLITICAL LEADERS

LD112234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Siegfried Lorenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk Executive first secretary, met Arjun Singh, Indian National Congress-vice president for a talk on Tuesday [11 March]. The GDR politician is heading a SED Central Committee delegation to India to attend the Indian Communist Party Congress. He briefed his partner in the talk on the SED's committed activity for peace, disarmament, and detente in Europe.

The two politicians agreed that there is no more important contemporary issue than preventing a nuclear inferno. They expressed their readiness to consolidate and to deepen the traditionally good and trusting relations between the two states and peoples in the interests of peace.

Arjun Singh paid tribute to the GDR's support for the initiatives of the six signatory states of the Deli Declaration, which are aimed at safeguarding world peace.

The SED delegation, which will attend the 13th Indian Communist Party Congress laid wreaths at the memorials to Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi and visited the Indira Gandhi Memorial in New Delhi on the same day.

Siegfried Lorenz had a further talk with Harkishan Singh Surjit, B.T. Ranadive and M. Basavapunniah, members of the Indian (M) Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

## FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY'

LD11937 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- FRG Citizen Rolf B. has been arrested by GDR security organs for engaging in espionage activity for a secret service of the FRG. Preliminary investigations have been initiated and a detention warrant has been issued.

FALUVEGI DELIVERS SPEECH TO TU CONGRESS

AU031301 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Feb 86 pp 2, 3

[Report on speech by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 25th congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions: "Let Us Jointly Help Development!"]

[Text] Honored Congress!

On behalf of the government I greet the 25th Congress of the National Council of Trade Unions. [sentence as published] It is my honorable assignment to state the following: The Council of Ministers highly respects and appreciates the valuable activity carried out by Hungarian trade unions during the recent years to represent the interests of organized workers and to mobilize them for fulfilling our economic and social tasks.

In recent months at important public and state forums we drew a balance of the past years, we looked at all our achievements, and spoke openly about our problems. This is what is happening here also. It is a fact that we are looking back over a strenuous and hard time period. We overcame some unexpected foreign trade occurrences and still managed to maintain the most important social achievements. We increased and enriched socialist democracy with new forms; and made progress in modernizing the economic management system, including enterprise management. All this, I think, made the trade union movement face new and complicated tasks. We are in the same situation in the government. Please, when you judge the responsibility, efforts, and work of the government do not forget that day by day we are dealing with a much more difficult task than before, because we face all the problems and efforts of all sectors, plus the world political and economic situation, and many other matter. We are well aware that this will not be different in the coming years, either. Please excuse me for also talking about issues with which you are familiar at almost the end of the second day. This is understandable, because part of our tasks and problems are related to each other, and because as yet we have not been able to solve some of them successfully, even together.

Substantial Cooperation

In recent years, due to the social and economic development, growing importance has been attached to the cooperation between trade unions and the government to prepare and pass central decisions concerning the living and working conditions of employees. Government agencies and trade unions have had lively and manifold working relations, and their dialogue has been continuous. Now the form of cooperation established by representatives of SZOT and the government enjoys a history of several decades; namely, their meeting each other -- several times a year -- their discussing the annual national economic plan and organizational tasks of the economy, and their reaching agreement on current issues of the living-standards policy.

An exceptionally fruitful period of cooperation between them was the period of preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Right up to the end of it, the trade unions gave their support to the economic policy trend stipulated at the 13th MSZMP Congress, and they agreed with the main targets. The strength and effect of their position was reflected in the entire planning activity, and also in other fields of the accompanying public debate.

I know that mentioning figures in such matters is of limited value, but I do mention the fact that at various stages of the planning activity trade unions made more than 100 proposals. Most of these proposals were in harmony with the plan's concepts.

I am sure that many of you remember the open, and sometimes even sharp debates concerning the plan concept and later the plan proposal which were held in the SZOT Presidium and at its plenum. At the last stage of the plan preparations, trade unions made 14 modifying proposals to the bill on the plan, and 10 of these were accepted by the government.

Of course, there were some demands to which we had to say the following: These demands are understandable, but considering the present standard of economic results they cannot be fulfilled. For example, the government could not as yet oblige itself to continually increase real wages from as early as 1986; to fully maintain the purchasing power of pensions within a short period of time; and to increase the number of council-owned apartments at the beginning of the plan period. The government understands and keeps these demands on the agenda, but conditions can only be created for their fulfillment if we can -- together with trade unions -- significantly increase the income producing capacity of the people's economy. Nevertheless, in order to improve the living standard, measures will be taken this year for adjustments in wages and pensions, and an increase in the support for child rearing and acquiring accomodations.

Our planning and management system does not make an effort to accept opinions represented by various bodies -- primary by SZOT -- as a matter of necessity, but based on the realization that proper decisions can only be made acceptable to society and suitable for fulfillment, and general public agreement can only be maintained if differing interests are perceptible, and if we openly discuss various positions. When we establish a mutual position, it obviously represents a new quality in society; however, it only attains its real value of decisions made in agreement are successfully implemented, and if everybody holds to his accepted responsibility.

Special Programs

As you surely remember, production began with difficulties at the beginning of 1985, and after the first quarter it became clear that stipulated exports and production targets could only be fulfilled if serious and increased efforts were made. We also knew that only such performance could stop real wages from a further decline.

In spite of difficulties, we did not retreat -- due, among other things, to SZOT's position -- from any stipulated action concerning the standard of living. We know that many people did an excellent job in mines, at work-benches, and on the land, but it is also a fact that many business organizations have for years been unable to fulfill higher requirements because they are disorganized and produce, deliver, and sell at a high cost. All in all, we could not make up for the shortcomings and this year we have to retrieve the loss in income and exports. Unfortunately, no promising signs were found in January. We have to take this issue seriously, because we require much higher performances than last year to realize the aims of distribution.

Dear Comrades!

Government members have followed with great interest the preparations for the trade union congress and the debate here. We are glad that contributions to the debate have basically approved the government's working program and the main targets laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, all of which were accepted by the National Assembly. We think that the contributions attached great importance to the government programs that form the backbone of the plan, and that are focusing on key areas of technological development and scientific research, on the technological modernization of material and energy conservation, as well as on the main fields of living conditions, such as housing, public education, and the development of backward regions.

These programs are not abstract economic speculations but are technological, economic, and organizational actions jointly formulated with the plan that are suitable, be regarded everywhere as the basis of all actions by the government, institutions, enterprises, and of movement work alike.

It can already be seen from the speeches heard so far that our employees want to work more and primarily better at their workplaces. They expect suitable conditions for their work, as well as financial and moral acknowledgement according to their performance. It is our opinion that, if we succeed in harmonizing the main aims of the 5-year plan, the above-mentioned modernization programs, and the workers' willingness for action, then the development we all desire will be achieved.

More Stimulating Conditions

Still referring to the tasks we have to perform, I next wish to discuss issues that were heard repeatedly in the speeches delivered.

The first is the reputation and organization of labor. In this respect, due to the difficult conditions of recent years there were indeed signs of hesitation and disturbance with regard to certain values. It is also true that educating people to respect and honor labor should not begin at the workplace. Many of the speakers mentioned that work during main hours should be better appreciated, and also mentioned the role of extra work and various small ventures related to this. Also according to the speakers, it would be good if people could earn far more in 8 hours than what they can only attain through extra work today. We also want recreation time to be indeed for recreation, which can be used by everyone for their families, cultural education, public activity, and relaxation. However, this requires better utilization of work time, and modernization with regard to the organization of labor during main working hours, internal and external cooperation, material and parts supply, and reduction of labor-intensive production. Only this can create conditions for producing goods, services, and the national income, something which at the moment can only be attained through supplementary activities.

Approaching from two different points, we intend to ease the contradiction that exists today between working during main hours and supplementary activities.

One point is that it will be possible to employ the regulation of wage limits on a wider scale, which will then stimulate the enterprises' wage policy, because it will enable the better recognition of production carried out during main working hours. I note here that, unfortunately, a great number of firms have not yet chosen this form of wage regulation because it indeed involves risk-taking.

The other point is to set out clearly conditions for enterprise business associations, and regulations referring to this must be kept and supervised. This will be possible, because such activities must be included in the collective labor contracts, and the activities will have to be analyzed annually by the enterprise's workers' boards.

Thus, we intend to create more stimulating and more harmonious conditions for honest and successful work. In this respect we do not consider administrative methods to be the most important thing, but we must face reality. We are dealing with proposals concerning second and third work shifts, and we are not afraid of attempting the experiments mentioned in the debate, perhaps already within half a year.

The most has to be done at the immediate level of production, on order to increase the stimulating force of wages. We consider the following to be the most important thing to do: to make the enterprises' internal system of incentives more stimulating and more general; to develop a creative and innovative atmosphere; and, while doing this, to appreciate the work of the technical staff that assume a greater role in these efforts, and the work of the most outstanding tradesmen; and to employ forms of flexible employment on a wider scale. It is not in itself enough though to employ stronger incentives, more flexible and efficient employment, and a more differentiated wage policy. We have to persuade a lot of people here that better labor organization and more disciplined work serve their own interests and those of their colleagues. Trade unions can help the most if their work provides more determined support for enterprise directors, branch managers, and brigade leaders in introducing innovations and maintaining the regulations to keep order. In addition to what we heard, that in this respect the basic trade union organizations have certain matters to clear up concerning their own balance.

Concerning the wages and incomes of several branches and even of counties, speakers said that incomes are lagging behind the national average, and that this matter must be solved.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulates that, from the middle of the period, real wages can increase by 5 percent, and consumer price increases will drop. Thus, no doubt conditions will be better than in recent years for improving the proportions of wages and incomes. Here we have to examine more thoroughly the discrepancies of the past and present as regards the various occupations, and we have to formulate joint principles and programs with the trade union to gradually eliminate these through the expected higher performances.

The Role of Regulators

Secondly, I would like to mention economic regulation. There are debates on the subject of regulators, saying that they are not stable enough and that they take away too much money from enterprises. We must bear in mind that changing the regulators has objective rules. The regulators' scales are designed to project the general conditions of the economy. For example, the terms of exchange, rate of exchange, and tax rates should reflect how much money we can spend on oil and coffee; and how much we receive from selling meat, rolled stock, machine tools, and buses; under what conditions we can acquire the credits on international markets that are necessary for running our economy; what size subsidies need to be granted to branches in difficulties; and, not least, how much we can spend on public consumption. Nevertheless -- keeping in mind the proposals -- we are making the regulators based on the Seventh 5-Year Plan more calculable and we are improving them in order to better serve development.

According to planned modernizations in economic management, we intend to gradually provide more favorable opportunities for running business organizations profitably, especially for those that substantially increase exports and take part in the government's modernization plans. In this respect, we have already taken several steps this year, such as the introduction of a system of tenders which stimulates people to create more economical exports. Another condition for our future progress is to settle, by joint efforts, the structural problems at enterprises struggling with financial difficulties in the metallurgy sector, meat production, above-ground construction, and in some other fields.

The basic requirement for central support is that those concerned work out a program that will create, within a reasonable period of time, a more important goods structure, strongly decrease demands for central state support and, at the same time, open up new perspectives for permanent staff.

The role and rates of regulators are important, but we must not forget that intensive development sets high requirements and that income is based on production. Above all, it is the enterprises that can widen the scope of their activities by producing more modern products with better quality and higher productivity. In the long run, all this will decide the rate at which we can realize the general modernization efforts and quality targets set out in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A good opportunity for combining the interests of production and distribution is provided during the preparations of intermediate enterprise and local council plans, including welfare policies.

Preparing the intermediate plans of enterprises, another good opportunity arises to search for new answers as regard some questions concerning, if I may so put it, the culture and ethics of economic management. In the spirit of today's debate, it is worth jointly thinking about why business organizations do not use the opportunities provided by cooperation, when their production, exports, and development are more and more connected to each other? Under the conditions of our planned economy why is it so rare for the management and staff collectives in various firms and cooperations -- including socialist brigades -- to solve mutual tasks well and by cooperating? Presumably this is because they do not know each other's work, problems, and opportunities, because they are more demanding as purchasers than as salesmen, and because they have not realized their true interests, or if they have, they cannot pursue them well, sometimes due to the barriers of regulations.

It is a future task, also urged at the debate, to create a system of profitable cooperation among business organizations and among reliable partner and interest relations. This could be done for example, by improving the quality of goods produced for one another, searching for joint opportunities in development work, by together taking part in competitions that serve to increase export products, and by making efforts to create price and delivery conditions that are advantageous for both sides. We will do our best to create a regulator system that will provide incentives for long-term production and will increase joint financial and intellectual growth and lasting relations. It would be good if this kind of cooperation among collectives in production could become a movement supported by bodies representing interests.

Mutual Intentions

Honored Congress!

Let me finally speak about concepts with regard to more intensive cooperation between SZOT and the government. Within the framework of improving the work of governing, we intend to enrich our relations through several new elements, especially the following:

First: It is our intention to put on the agenda of our future conferences many more key economic policy issues and long-term development concepts, such as strategic trends in production development; future wage policy; long-term developments in welfare establishments and services or the complex tasks in education, training, and employment. Expanding our mutual issues in this way will surely allow us to succeed in reaching agreement on concrete matters.

Second: At our next meetings we will discuss how to implement the proposals of the trade union congress and how they can be fitted into our annual, intermediate, and long-term plansgm.

Third: By fulfilling expectations and the proposals heard here, we also intend to provide information about the discussions and decisions of SZOT and the government representatives, as well as about what kind of alternative solutions were discussed, and on what basis we did or did not succeed in agreeing with each other.

This will enable people to better understand targets and tasks, to get to know the reasons and conditions for decisions, and provide a way to feel more realistically how the public receives them -- to see the sharp contours, as it was put in the morning debates.

Honored Comrade Delegates!

These are the government's intentions, and we are convinced that we may say after the decision is made: they are mutual intentions!

On behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I wish you new and useful efforts, and a lot of success in your committed work within the movement. I want you to feel that in all this work you are supported and promoted by the appreciation of your colleagues and our entire society!, concluded the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

## HAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

AU111934 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Laszlo N. Sandor: "Turning Point"]

[Text] Future historians, sometime around the turn of the century, anlayzing which congress best promoted the cause of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist world order, will no doubt list the recent CPSU congress, festively concluded on 6 March, among the most important.

The current congress must be a turning point: Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary secretary, stressed the use of the world "perelom" in his speech, which in Hungarian means both breakthrough and turning point. The speakers at the congress pointed out that a comprehensive change has become necessary because the resources of socialist society's extensive development have been exhausted. Therefore, a modification of the psychology of leadership has come to the forefront; there is no other way. The socialist leader's independent thinking and the way his readiness for intitiatives adjusts to the new requirements are criteria for qualitative changes, and these changes are indispensable for the competitiveness of socialism, or, if you want, for keeping socialism on its feet.

All this, of course, is accompanied by genuine criticism of previous activities. Analysis all over the world considered this to be the most prominent element of the congress. They are most probably right. However, the speakers, repeatedly correcting themselves and also characterizing the atmosphere, often added the adjective "analytical" to the word "critical." This is not a formal correction but an essential one. The CPSU in the course of its long history, filled with turning points, has often examined critically the previous phase of its activity and eliminated from practice several elements of the activity criticized. The capacity for renewal and self-purification has always been the source of new energy.

The aim of the congress debates was not to put historical blame on certain individuals and personalities and to "square accounts" with their policy, but to clearly and openly determine goals that are different from the previous ones. Analysis of the past has been a means to demonstrate what elements of conservative thinking and harmful moral and political characteristics must be eliminated if progress and qualitative change in various areas of party and state activity are to be conceivable.

Less could be heard and read about the fact that this congress had not only a critical-analytical character, but also a self-critical character. The most expressive example of this self-critical character was provided by the address of Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow party committee. The recently elected leader, who earlier also worked as the responsible party worker of one of the most important industrial areas, appreciated the moral integrity of the leaders as the most important criterion for progress, and pointed out that the prestige of infallability must be eliminated. He condemned the "double standard" that is, the different moral norms for the average man and for front-ranking leaders. However, he did not question his own personal responsibility for not previously taking a stand against the earlier political and moral norms (when these were still impossible to attack), and for not exposing all these at the previous congress. "I did not have enough courage and enough experience," he said with appealing frankness and his address and his current stand were received with appreciative applause.

This kind of tone, that is not exactly exclusively self-critical and analytical, is the prime condition for confidence between the people and its leaders, confidence that has further streghtened in the Soviet Union following this congress. The implementation of the planned radical reforms in such a huge country with such a complex past is inconceivable without this kind of confidence and support.

And it seems that there is a prospect of really comprehensive and consistent changes. Some Western analysts try to question and doubt precisely the type of these changes. We must however remind them that the abjective "radical" can charaterize only the depth and consistency of changes in the economic and social policy, and we are not talking about the need for a short-term change in the structure. Reforms are planned and, consequently, the outlines of long-term, 15-year plans which will be implemented in several phases are now being developed.

The personnel conditions in the top leadership are already radically different. However, we cannot expect such flagrant and quick changes in the transformation of the economic mechanism or in the decentralization of state life. There is no contradiction here. Anyone who is slightly acquainted with internal conditions in the Soviet Union understands that time is needed for the implementation of goals clearly outlined in the congress report, such as strengthening enterprise independence and independent economic accounting, rational modification of the proportions of central and local planning, modifying the financial and credit system, easing the rapid price system (simultaneously with gradually improving the population's standard of living and greatly improving the average income of certain groups), differentiating income according to work carried out, developing economic factors that increase technological progress, and concentrating financial funds to achieve this. All these demand outstanding efforts from all strata of society.

Therefore, implementation of the party and state policy outlined at the congress is a process. It is a process which considers its starting point to be the April 1985 plenum, and the preparation phase for its implementation is connected with current 5-year plans.

How would it be possible to carry out in a single historical moment a rather comprehensive reform of the mechanism of economic management, a reevaluation of the linking of an old-fashioned leadership, and the practical utilization of a system of moral norms related to the new era?

Time is needed for all these. And even if time is pressing, and presently elected Politburo wishes to create a new era in every external and internal respect, an era of the qualitative development of socialism.

The recent congress has been a humanistic and democratic one. Instead of economic and social goals, it placed man in the forefront. In his concluding speech, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed precisely this aspect -- bringing ideological and organizational activity close to man. Away with empty words, and closer to deeds and practice, to a more humanist and efficient leadership style. In all probability this is the essence, and it is certain that in the coming period deeds will prove the correctness of the goals set out.

PRESS BRIEFING NOTES SUCCESS OF PRIVATE SHOPS

LD112131 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- At a press conference in Budapest's Ministry of Home Trade Tuesday there was a briefing on the subject of the shops contracted to company staff to operate as private persons, and on the futures of the shops which were contracted in this way five years ago.

The maximum time for which such a contract may be signed is five years, and the first of these contracts are expiring this year. Once a contract expires the person who originally contracted the shop must bid for it again, and the only facilition [as received] is that they need not outbid the competition, but only match the offers. In addition the companies which are offering their shops on contract may stipulate that a deposit be paid and in general the amount that they ask for from shops that are already known and have proved themselves is lower. On expiration of the contract the company or new contracting party must reimburse the person who operated the facility for the first five years of investments. This year so far 41 contracts have expired and 29 former managers bid again for the same shop. 26 of them won the competition. Those who did not win or who did not compete at all continue to be employed by the company, which may offer them another position. They are also at liberty to bid for a different shop.

As was stated at the briefing, basically speaking the contract system is a success. This type of business has tangibly improved the supply to the general public, has provided the companies with a good income and has increased enterprise profit at that same time.

Currently the number of shops leased by contract is about 12,000, of which 7,500 are catering industry facilities, and 4,500 are retail shops. In the past five years the enterpreneurs have invested nearly 1,000 million forints in these shops, which have been operating with 10 to 20 per cent fewer staff members, and less company assets, while yielding a 50 per cent higher profit than earlier.

URBAN ASSESSES FOREIGN DEBT, ENERGY SITUATION

LD112143 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 11 Mar 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Piotr Turzanski]

[Text] Warsaw, March 11 -- Poland's foreign debt, its energy situation, talks on the farm foundation, and Poland's foreign cultural relations were the key topics discussed at the weekly press conference given by government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban here today.

Replying to a question about the results of talks held by Polish representatives with the Paris Club on the subject of Polish foreign debt, Minister Urban announced that the negotiatons concerned 2.4 billion dollars which are due this year.

The recently initialed agreement is a further step in the realization of the policy of regulating our financial relations with western [word indistinct] which envisages bilateral cooperation between the creditors and the debtor, he said.

"Unfortunately," he added, "except for a few instances, we still do not feel the results of normalization. The agreement envisages such cooperation and is based on it. If the provisions on which our draft balance of [words indistinct] foundation of [words indistinct] based is realized by both sides, then we think that this will be a significant step towards solving difficult issues of servicing polish debts."

Replying to another question, Jerzy Urban announced that the repayment of Poland's debt to the Soviet Union was postponed till the period after 1990.

Asked about the composition of the Polish delegation to the funeral of Olof Palme, Minister Urban replied that Poland would be represented by: Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice-president of the Council of State and Jan Kinast, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Asked about a possible visit of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to Italy, the government spokesman answered that Premier Bettino Crax's invitation to pay such a visit was of a general character but a concrete date has not been thus far set.

Asked for an evaluation of the energy situation in Poland, Jerzy Urban recalled that in connection with freezing temperatures in February the production of electric energy increased as compared with Fevruary 1985, but, at the same time, the reserves of fuels in power plants and metropolitan heat and power plants diminished, he said.

At present, when the freezing temperatures are gone, these stocks are being replenished. "All in all," stated the government spokesman, "we have passed through this winter without the cataclysms of last year. At present, fuel supplies secure a sufficient production on electricity and heat."

Asked about the state of talks on the farm foundation, Jerzy Urban stated: "We expect that the church side will undertake moves conducive to the constructive course of further work, in line with the idea expressed by president of the Council of State Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in his interview for LE MONDE daily that the foundation should be a platform for constructive cooperation and not conflict. Primate Jozef Glemp also spoke out in a similar spirit."

Minister Urban added that financial contributions from the West to the foundation were relatively small (10 million dollars from the Farm Foundation is not an excessively large sum as compared with 3 billion dollars of losses which the Polish agriculture had suffered as result of American restrictions which contributed to, among other things, the worsening of food supply for the Polish nation).

On the other hand, much commotion is stirred around this case, which gives the project of the foundation conflicting meanings. This atmosphere is not conducive to the church initiative. Western interpretations of the foundation as an undertaking which is competitive towards the socialist economy would like to give the matter a conflicting political character.

Asked by one of the correspondents about Poland's aims in reviving cultural relations with Israel (such as, for example, the performances of the Israeli ballet in Poland), Minister Urban stated that because a significant portion of that country's population came from Poland, it was a natural thing that Poland tried to assist such cultural exchange which would make it easier to present Polish art in Israel. This is our conscious policy which has humanitarian underpinnings, stated Minister Urban.

We play host to the Israeli ballet company with pleasure, and, contrary to the suggestions made by some journalists, the performances of any ballet company, Israeli one inclusive, do not have any political significance, the government spokesman said.

"If in diplomacy there exists a term of ping pong diplomacy, then Warsaw is not the place where a new term, that of ballet diplomacy, will be coined," stated Minister Urban.

Asked about the significance of the visit of minister of culture and art Prof. Kazimierz Zygulski to Syria, Minister Urban stated that cultural relations with that country were on the right path, but Poland wanted to develop them even more so that Poles could get to know Syrian culture better and present their own culture in Syria more broadly.

One of the journalists referred to the resignation from the post of general manager of the radio and television committee announced in public by Aleksander Perczynski in connection with his negligence in supervising the new year's address delivered by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Minister Urban quoted the results of public opinion surveys on this matter which, that is that 18 percent of the polled thought Perczynski's announcement of his resignation was correct and 56 percent -- incorrect.

On the other hand, asked whether the government's refusal to accept the resignation was correct, 56 percent answered -- yes and 13 percent -- no.

The results of the poll have, therefore, unveiled significant differences in society's views on the issue of responsibility, but the very fact of conducting the survey as well as the earlier public resignation of director Perczynski testify to the progress which has occurred in political culture in Poland, the spokesman said.

Asked what caused the delay in the opening of Israel's visa section in Poland, the government spokesman answered that the delay was due to technical reasons and not any substantive obstacles in this matter. The spokesman reaffirmed that the section would be open.

Replying to another question, Minister Urban confirmed that the prisoners on hunger strike in Warsaw were handed a letter from the episcopate calling on them to stop that, detrimental to health, practice.

Minister Urban thought this fact to be one of the ways for the church to fulfill its humanitarian mission and added that the authorities facilitated the completion of such a mission.

## SZALAJDA VISITS BONN TO NEGOTIATE CREDIT

### Talks Begin

LD102229 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] In Bonn today, talks began between Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda and the Economy Minister Martin Bangemann.

The Polish guest at the head of the delegation came to the FRG today for the sixth session of the government Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation between the two states. The FRG is the first of our trading partners among the capitalist states, and second after the Soviet Union in our aggregate turnover. Poland, on the other hand, is the third partner of the FRG after the Soviet Union and the GDR. The meeting schedulted for tomorrow between Deputy Premier Szalajda, Chancellor Kohl, and Foreign Minister Genscher underlines the importance of the talks that are being held and the significance of relations between the two states for the shaping of a climate of relaxation and cooperation in Europe.

### News Conference

LD112351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The sixth session of the Polish-FRG Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical cooperation ended today in Bonn with the signing of a protocol on the talks. The delegations were led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economic affairs. Commenting on the talks of the session at a news conference, they expressed satisfaction on its course, stressing the interest of both sides with the further, many-sided development of economic cooperation and industrial coproduction.

Drawing attention to the positive results of trade exchange last year, which not only equalled but exceeded the especially favorable results of 1979, Zbigniew Szalajda noted that this does not yet exhaust all existing possibilities in this field. An important task is not only the restoration of normal credit conditions in which matter there is currently some progress, but also equalising the balance of turnover and the growth of Polish exports to the West German market, which constitutes one of the basic prerequisites for Poland to fulfill its financial obligations -- the repayment of debts drawn abroad. The growth of this export depends on the modernization of Polish production potential and its better adaptation to industrial production, stated Zbigniew Szalajda.

### FRG Grants Credit

LD120945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn: A Polish trade delegation, led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, will toady hold talks with representatives of large West German syndicates, among them Krupp and Thyssen. Talks at government level ended yesterday.

The Federal Republic decided to grant Poland credit amounting to DM100 million. Deputy Premier Szalajda was also received by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES SZELACHOWSKI

LD112145 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, March 11: President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has received head of the Polish delegation, member of the United Peasant Party CC Presidium, Vice-President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski.

Tadeusz Szelachowski conveyed to the Syrian president a message from PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojchiech Jaruzelski containing greetings for the Syrian nation and referring to the further development of bilateral relations.

Hafiz al-Asad stressed the favourable state of Polish-Syrian relations and reciprocated greetings for the Polish nation and Poland's highest authorities.

Tadeusz Szelachowski also met with Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar. They exchanged views on the development of international and regional situation, stressing the necessity to undertake joint actions to preserve peace and international detente. They also discussed prospects for the development of Polish-Syrian contacts.

The Polish delegation participated in the work of the 6th Congress of the Central Union of Syrian Peasants at which Tadeusz Szelachowski delivered a speech.

The delegation also held talks with the union's leadership on further cooperation between peasant organizations of the two countries.

U.S. ACTIONS ATTACK 'SOVEREIGNTY' OF UN

LD112304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Grzegorz Wozniak report from New York]

[Text] According to UN specialists, the documents concerning the rights and obligations of the host-state, contain nothing which would lend even a shadow of legalism to the action by the State Department on the Soviet representation at the United Nations. In accordance with the official agreement between the United Nations and the United States, the latter, as the host state, undertook to guarantee free access of representatives of member-states to the UN Headquarters and to give the appropriate (?visas) to the employees of individual UN missions. The action by the State Department, which boils down to an arbitrary limitation of the number of Soviet personnel in New York, illustrates two aspects of U.S. policy. Firstly, it strikes at the sovereignty of an international organization. The United States are again usurping the special rights of the United Nations. Secon, it proves that after last year's thaw in relations between the two superpower, the United States is returning to the concept of inflaming tensions and provoking dangerous confrontations.

## GORBACHEV'S 'SCIENTIFIC PROPOSALS' ASSESSED

AU111240 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 8 Mar 86 p 16

[Commentary signed "KTT": "Style"]

[Text] M. Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU Congress will certainly be analyzed for many weeks and months by politicians, political experts, and economists who will ponder its specific proposals on world peace and its preservation, as well as on economic solutions concerning the functioning of the Soviet economy. It is probable that the 27th CPSU congress, which is still continuing as I am writing these words, will have the same significance for the workers movement and for the present history of the world as the 20th CPSU congress had.

This is because one of the astonishing qualities of communism is its ability to undergo changes, to reorientate its policy and strategy, and to reject its ossified schemes. People who believe in illusions or who suffer from blindness are still unable to understand this fact. Some 30 years ago all anti-communist and anti-Soviet arguments were based on frequently correct analyses of Stalinism and on the assumption that the communist system was irrevocably condemned to Stalinism and that Stalinism was the fundamental feature of the system, a feature it was impossible to get rid of. Now we know this feature was defeated thanks to the internal dynamic development of the system itself, which shows that the basic tenets of the "traditional" anti-Soviet literature from Trotskiy through Koestler and even Solzhenitsyn are wrong.

It seems that the same process may occur now as well. The current arguments that socialism is a system that is unable to "reform" itself, that it is an unmanageable system, and that it is full of mechanisms that act as brakes on progress have met their match in the 27th CPSU Congress theses.

As I have said, all these issues will certainly be pondered by persons in various countries who are more competent than I am. On the other hand, it seems to me that one thing among other things that we should rivet our attention on is what I would call a formal analysis of Mr Gorbachev's report. Modern science knows that the vocabulary of a language, its syntax, and the very technique of speech-making often contain a larger number of important and instructive hints and meanings than pure semantics would suggest. "The Medium is the message." This maxim applies not only to the special features of electronic culture, but also to the ways with the help of which people communicate.

That is why the first striking feature that everyone must have noticed when watching Gorbachev speak on television was the manner of his delivery. In a glaring way Gorbachev ditched that style of speech-making that is rooted in the ritual rather than in a meaningful treatment of subjects. The style I call ritual is a slow recitation of words aimed at creating an atmosphere of pathos. This style is full of echoes of mass rally rhetoric and stresses the formulas that have already been repeated many times previously, that the listeners know inside out, and that have acquired an almost ceremonial significance. Gorbachev spoke rapidly, so rapidly that the Polish translator found it on occasions difficult to translate him. Nor did Gorbachev stress, if he mentioned them at all, the generally accepted formulas. He spoke simply as a human being who has something important to say and therefore wastes no time on trying to embellish his oration.

This preponderance of content over the form -- it would be better to say that the form was made meaningful because of the weight of the subject-matter of the report -- was visible in the very structure and composition of the report.

The enormously long tradition of programmatic speeches insisted that they should begin with an extensive review of achievements and with enumerating the successes, against the background of which new tasks could be formulated. Mr. Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU Congress abandoned this style almost completely. He felt no need to recapitulate the obvious facts and to shore up his self-assurance with the help of the recapitulation of achievements. Everyone knows that such a report is read from the most important rostrum of a great power that exerts a decisive influence on the fate of the world, that has achieved military parity with its most dangerous adversary, and that has a position which can be questioned only by maniacs, who should be dismissed as nonentities. The initial section of M. Gorbachev's report deals straightaway with crucial issues -- with the two challenges to be met: To preserve peace, and to make such a breakthrough in the USSR's socioeconomic system that it is able to promote a technological, computer, and electronic revolution. These two challenges, which are the basic issues of the 21st century, have reached a critical stage -- the "either-or" stage. Both are governed by the factors of time, risk, and responsibility. Tasks to be accomplished have come to the fore and have displaced the traditional scheme of recapitulation. The dynamism and tone of the entire report are rooted in this dramatic change.

An attentive listener must have been struck by the lexical richness of M. Gorbachev's report. He spoke of the "modern world" as a special entity in which the rules of conduct have changed, but he said that these rules are objective in nature and cannot be denied. He also spoke of the "vision" of this world. Gorbachev's report has enriched the competition between the two camps in this world with a new and very crucial element -- by the question of which of these two camps has a more extensive, a more farsighted, and a modern vision of present world reality and which of them possesses a better forecast for the development of this reality. The modern struggle involves not only missiles deployed in nuclear silos and the current consumption achievements of rich countries, but also the skill to predict the future and its conflicts as well as the factors that determine events. Gorbachev's report employs the same notions with the help of which modern intellectuals try to fathom the chaos of the present and perceive in it the lines of the future.

The final striking feature of Gorbachev's report is the way he uses quotations. The report cites Leni on several occasions, but these quotations are used for meaningful and not emotional purposes. This means that attention was paid to Lenin's specific views such as, for example, those on the Soviet fiscal system and not to his sentences that can be reduced to general revolutionary slogans. In Gorbachev's report, the thoughts of this classic author were present as still topical and practical instruments of analysis and not as something ceremonial.

I think that an attentive study of M. Gorbachev's report is an important mental duty of modern man, especially in our country. This study should provide food for thought for those people who are prone to believe in national egocentrism bordering on blindness and who have been unable to understand in the past 100 years that no important Polish question can be solved in dissociation with what took place in Russia and takes place in the USSR. This was so in the 19th century and is so on the threshold of the 21st century. We have still not mastered this lesson of history completely. The study of the CPSU report should also provide food for thought for those who are prone to erect a barrier of dogma, false principles, and hardline thinking between the reality of socialism and the urgent challenges posed by the modern world and for those whose vision of the future world is obscured by rituals.

## 28 FEB CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT MOSCOW FACTORY PUBLISHED

AU102043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with working people of the Moscow plant for automation lines "The 50th Anniversary of the USSR" -- given on 28 February]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

First of all, I would like to extend to you, on behalf of the delegation participating in the 27th CPSU Congress, of the Romanian workers, and particularly on behalf of the workers in the field of machine-tools building warm greetings and best wishes for success in your entire activity. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are here in the Soviet Union as invited guests to the 27th CPSU Congress. We followed with great interest the report presented by Mikhail Gorbachev. We particularly took note of the objectives of great importance regarding the accelerated socio-economic development in the Soviet Union, the improvement of managing and planning activities, and the continuous development of socialist democracy. We consider that these objectives are extremely important because, by achieving them, the peoples of the Soviet Union will travel anther important road toward the golden dream of mankind -- toward the communist society. (loud applause)

Second, we took note of the concern with and emphasis laid upon the need to achieve disarmement, parimarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure peace. (loud applause) We belive the stress laid on these problems in Comrade Gorbachev's report to be a very important fact, taking into consideration the fact that, in the current international situation, the problem of peace is the fundamental target of the socialist countries and of all mankind. (prolonged applause)

Therefore, one can truthfully say that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions give great prospects to the working people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, both on the path of socialism and on the path of struggle for peace. These decisions are of great international significance! (prolonged applause)

At this meeting I would like to recall with great satisfaction the good relations of co-operation between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union -- relations with deep and longstanding traditions which, during the years of socialism, were elevated to a new level and which are based on the joint struggle for socialism, for the well-being of our people, and for peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

We highly appreciate the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in building the developed socialist society, and within this framework, too, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the Soviet people for these achievements and to wish them ever greater achievements in all fields! (loud prolonged applause)

As regards the situation in Romania, 40 years ago we proceeded to construct the socialist society; this is a relatively short period, but during this time Romania has changed from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian socialist country, in full fprogress. I will merely mention the fact that in industry last year we produced more than 100 times more than 40 years ago, meaning that in less than 3 days we produce an entire year's production of 40 years ago. This fact demonstrates the force of socialism and the capabilities of a nation that is master of its destiny, and demonstrates what a nation can achieve when the workers class becomes the leading class of society. (loud applause)

In agriculture, production increased almost fourfold during this period. The national income is more than 32 times higher and, on this basis, we are raising the people's standard of living. In the same period a real pay increase of more than a eightfold has been registered.

We carry out a large volume of social, industrial, and agricultural construction, including apartment construction. As a matter of fact, we have radically changed the face of the country. Anybody who visits Romania -- and I know that there are many Soviet friends visiting our country -- can realize that during the years of socialism the Romanian people have done everything possible to demonstrate their creative capacity and the fact that socialism alone can ensure the people's road toward fast development, wellbeing, and independence! (loud applause)

I have already mentioned the good relations with the Soviet Union; I would like to stress that cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries is very important for the entire development of our country. Life has demonstrated that the cooperation among socialist countries and the activities within CEMA make a great contribution to the development of each country's national economy, to each country's advance on the road of socialism, to the overall consolidation of communism, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world. (prolonged applause)

We are firmly determined to work to implement the programs jointly endorsed in the field of economic development and the scientific-technological program up to the year 2000, since we believe that for the socialist CEMA member-countries these programs ensure the possibility to achieve more accelerated progress, to eliminate some lags, and -- up to the year 2000 -- to achieve first place in the world in the field of production and with regard to the scientific and technical level of production. We have this potential and we must attain this target! (loud applause)

As a matter of fact, I understand that the congrdss of your party is discussing precisely these issues, and I took note of the fact that all speakers are determined to work in this direction.

The Romanian people have also began to fufill the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to implement the decisions of the 13th congress of our party, to firmly implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the advance toward communism. We have concluded the first month of the 5-year period with good results, but obviously this is just the first month. Nevertheless, we are determined to fulfill the entire 5-year plan under most favorable conditions, and thus make our contribution to develop and strengthening our homeland and all socialist countries, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world.

We greatly stress the need for new quality and the need to implement the scientific-technical revolution. Machine-tool building, within this, your factory also has a great role to play in this direction. Certainly, communism can be achieved solely on the basis of the highest scientific and technological knowledge. Communism itself represents the best of what the world's awareness possesses. Thus, we must attain the communist society on the basis of the most recent and advanced knowledge of science and technology, and of general human knowledge! (loud applause)

We are also concerned with reducing material expenditures and increasing the economic efficiency and profitability of all activity. We are applying the principles of workers' self management and self administration in all sectors of activity. We are applying a new economic mechinism which basically starts from the fact that any activity must be carried out at the highest technical level, and at the same time with the highest economic efficiency. The entire activity must be based on self-financing.

We lay great stress on developing workers' revolutionary democracy, meaning that the workers class, intelligentsia, and all social categories participate directly in managing all sectors of activity. Socialism can be achieved only with the direct participation of the whole people. We in Romania say that we are building socialism with the people, for the people -- and we must do everything to develop socialist democracy, a decisive factor for the victory of communism! The people are the builders of communism, so they must have a leading role in managing the entire society. (loud applause)

Certainly we understand well the decisive role of the workers class, the most progressive and numerous force of society. The workers class has a great role. It honorably fulfills the role of the leading force of society -- in our country and, I know, in your country, too. We must strengthen the role of the workers class and its participation in managing society! As the leading class, it must directly participate in managing socialist society! The force of socialism lies in this and we will continuously strengthen the role of the workers class and the unity of the whole people under the leadership of the Communist Party!

We also greatly stress the leading role of the party. But we assume that the party can fulfill its role only together with the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the people. The party must ensure conditions for the people's participation in managing the entire society, because only in this way does it fufill its role as the leader and decisive force in building socialism and communism! (loud applause)

Our parties -- I am speaking about the RCP and the CPSU -- have demonstrated through their activities, despite some shortcomings that have been manifest in one field or another, that they appropriately filfill their historical mission of leading the peoples toward the communist society, which will ensure mankind's true equality of rights in all areas, will see to it that man is the real master of the country, of nature, and of everything that is being achieved in the respective countries, because, after all, man is the decisive factor in everything that is being accomplished. And everything we achieve must serve man! Today, in your factory, we also spoke about building new automatic machine-tools and robots. This is very good; but when we think of robots we must constantly be aware of the fact that man is building machines and robots, therefore, me must do everything for man and for his wellbeing and happiness! These are the tagets toward which our parties in Romania, the Soviet Union, and other countries aim. These are the objectives leading toward communism! (loud applause) But in order to implement the programs each of us have -- that is, to implement the program which is currently being discussed by the 28th congress of your party -- we need peace. We can accomplish these objectives only under conditions of peace. Therefore, we must do everything possible to put an end to the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the people's supreme right to existence, to liberty, to life, and to peace.

We hail and highly appreciate the Soviet Union's proposals on the total eliminnation of the nuclear arms by the year 2000, and the implementation of this program in three stages, the first by 1990. Everything must be done to eliminnte medium-range nuclear missiles, in the first place from Europe, but from other parts of the world, too. We must halt the actions to militarize outer space. We expect -- like all other nations in the world -- the United States and its allies to adopt a realistic attitude and to respond appropriately to the Soviet Union's proposals. On the basis of the proposals formulated by both sides, appropriate agreements can and must be reached by maintaning maintaining the balance of forces between the two sides, a balance based not on new weapons but on reducing those existing to the lowest level. Only such an orientation is in accordance with the interests of all peoples, of peace, and international security! (loud applause)

You know very well that the nuclear weapon is radically different from any other weapon know hitherto. Its utilization would eliminate the very conditions for life on earth. We are not speaking about a weapon with a great destructive capacity, but about a weapon which threatens human existence and life itself on earth. Therefore, we must eliminate nuclear weapons and the entire arsenal! In this spirit, we hail and actively support the Soviet Union's proposals in this connection!

We must work for the general reduction of arms and of military expenditures, so that the great sums spent throughout the world -- coming close to one trillion dollars -- can be used to solve many social problems, including the problem of developing countries.

We firmly believe that by acting in a united way the peoples of the world -- among which the socialist countries hold first place -- will succeed in attaining victory in the struggle for disarmament, and will succeed in establishing peace and saving mankind from a nuclear war which would lead to the disappearance of life on earth.

We are firmly determined to strengthen solidarity with all socialist countries and with all peoples of the world, and we firmly believe that the people will be victorious and that we will ensure peace in our world! (loud applause)

When I spoke about the general cooperation between our countries, I also referred to your factory's contribution to accomplishing this cooperation. Next year this cooperation will increase in all fields of activity. There is a special program in the field of machine-tools, automation, and robotics. We wish the attainment of ever closer cooperation between your factory and similar factories in Romania. We would like to participate actively in the implementation of the programs adopted in this respect. I think that you will agree that this cooperation should aim at creating automatic machinery and increasingly intelligent robots which can make man's work easier and help us to advance more rapidly toward a society in which man will be really free, toward communism! (loud applause)

I hope that, within the framework of this cooperation, the direct contacts between Romanian and Soviet enterprises will increase. I refer to the contacts between experts and workers because after all, the workers class is the leading class of the socialist cosiety, therefore workers must meet and closely cooperate! We, the socialists, have always spoken on the unity of the workers class, and under the conditions of socialism we must continue to strengthen this unity and the solidarity of the workers class in our countries and throughout the world.

In conclusion, dear comrades and friends, I would like to wish you ever greater seccesses in implementing the programs of modernizing and developing your factory and in fulfilling, under the most favorable conditions, the tasks develving upon you from the decisions of your party congress. I wish the peoples of the Soviet Union ever greater successes in implementing the 27th congress decisions on building the developed socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union! (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to wish the ever greater strengthening of the cooperation between our parties and peoples and to conclude with the wish for the continuous development of the solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union! (loud applause)

Long live the victory of socialism and communism in our countries! (loud and prolonged applause) Long live the cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces! (loud applause) May peace and international cooperation triumph! (loud applause) I wish you much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause. In an enthusiastic atmosphere all presents in the hall cheer at length for the friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the people of our countries).

ENVOY DELIVERS STATEMENT TO LIBYA'S MANSUR

LD112137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Libya's new Foreign Liaison Secretary Kamil Hasan Mansur received here today Yugoslav Ambassador to Libya Vuko Dragasevic. Ambassador Dragasevic delivered to the Libyan foreign minister a Yugoslav state presidency statement on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Mansur positively assessed Yugoslavia's stands, its activities in the U.N. and the Nonaligned Movement, and the country's contribution to peace and security in the Mediterranean. Dragasevic and Mansur also discussed Yugoslav and Libyan interests in the further promotion of successful cooperation between the two friendly countries.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES VLAJKOVIC EGYPT VISIT

LD112311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 11 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries assessed at its session today that a visit Presidency of Yugoslavia President Radovan Vlajkovic made to Egypt at the beginning of February will contribute to development of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

At the session, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed the importance last month's visi of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation to Zimbabwe and Madagascar has for cooperation with these African countries and the Movement of Non-alignement as a whole. Talks in Zimbabwe particularly focused on the eight non-aligned summit, Kurtesi stressed, adding that Yugoslavia will help Zimbabwe organize this very import- and meeting set for next September in Harare.

Yugoslav Executive Council member Zivorad Kovacevic informed the Committee on the "Group of 24" meeting held last weak in Buenos Aries during which it was assessed that for developing countries the only way to surmount economic difficulties is a dialogue of all countries.

At its session today the committee also discussed a report on the U.N. General Assembly session which has confirmed the importance of the U.N. as an irreplaceable factor in international relations. A confirmation of Yugoslavia's consistent stand relating to the U.N. is also a visit made last October to the U.N. by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Radovan Vlajkovic.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS ON COOPERATION

AU081750 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- A mixed Yugoslav-Romanian committee for economic cooperation, which started its work in Belgrade today, discussed the measures that would increase balanced trade which, according to the joint plan, should be worth $520 million this year. The committee members, whose representatives are Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international relations, will consider the possibility of making operational by the end of this year all sections of the Iron Gate I and Iron Gate II power stations envisaged in the first stage of their construction.

They will also discuss the plan of jointly building two new power stations on the Danube in the period to 1990.

Last year the two countries had a balanced trade of goods and services amounting to $290 million, which is an increase of 10 percent in relation to the previous year. Industrial cooperation and specialization constitute 30 percent of the total trade value. The most predominant cooperation is that in the fields of engineering industry, agriculture, electronics, and transport.

Mojsov Receives Minister

AU111429 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Coratian 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mjosov, member of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who is leading his country's delegation at the meeting of a Yugoslav-Romanian mixed committee for economic cooperation.

Emphasizing the importance of the achieved level of mutual cooperation in all spheres, they both expressed readiness to further this cooperation through intensive activity, particularly in the field of economics. Starting from real possibilities and mutual interests, they stressed the need for long-term cooperation which, together with other traditions, would contribute significantly toward the more successful development of comprehensive relations, and toward further strengthening the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

LD112213 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Ljubljana, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Austrian trade reached 120 billion dinars (around 400 million dollars) last year. The Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia's and the Austrian Federal Province of Carinthia participation in overall bilateral trade amounted to 20 percent. Slovenia and Carinthia, however, have not yet exploited all the possibilities for more comprehensive cooperation, particularly in the areas of energy, health, tourism and environmental protection.

The above was set out by Slovene Premier Dusan Sinigoj and Carinthian provincial Governor Leopold Wagner at a press conference in Ljubljana today. Wagner heads the Carinthian delegation which ends its two-day visit to Slovenia today.

Sinigoj and Wagner assessed the Carinthian delegation's visit as a highly beneficial contribution to the expansion of cooperation between Slovenia and Carinthia within the framework of Yugoslav-Austrian bilateral relations.

The Slovene national community in Carinthia, Sinigoj and Wagner assessed, represents a major factor in cooperation between Slovenia and Carinthia and in overall Yugoslav-Austrian relations.

Sinogoj and Wagner stressed that work on the Karawanken tunnel, the most important Yugoslav-Austrian traffic project, was proceeding according to schedule and would be completed by the end of 1990.

The Karawanken tunnel will be 7,864 kilometres long -- 3,450 on the Yugoslav and 4,414 on the Austrian side of the border and will be the shortest link between Western Europe and the Balkans and the Middle East. The tunnel -- sixth longest in Europe -- will handle around 1,800 vehicles an hour. Experts forecast that a daily average of 8,000 vehicles will pass through the tunnel in the year 2,000.

## NIN NOTES 'SURPRISE' AT SHORT LCY PLENUM

AU06109 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1835 2 Mar 86 p 12

["Note" by S. Niksic: "Resolutions"]

[Excerpts] The members of the LCY Central Committee succeeded last Friday in surprising themselves: They held the shortest session of their term of office. The case was even more unusual if one considers that the session last week (on 21 February] should have lasted 2 days (it was so planned and announced), but lasted only until lunch time. Had some time not been lost in waiting for Milan Kucan, the main speaker, to go home to get his speech which he forgot (and was unable to improvise and speak "off the cuff"), everything would have been finished even earlier. A day earlier, at the session of the Committee for Preparing the 13th Congress, the reasons for adopting a special resolution on human rights and freedoms (in Yugoslavia and in the world) were also discussed, but the fate of this idea is still uncertain for the time being.

It is not difficult to predict that the congress will discuss most the resolution devoted to socioeconomic relations and the political system, regardless of the fact that the members of the LCY Central Committee this time were not particularly inspired to enter into a thorough political analysis of the (draft of this) document. It is a matter of a text (on 6 pages) written obviously with the pretension of making a peculiar synthesis of the Long-Term Stabilization Program and the Critical Analysis. The entire text, in fact, gives the impression of a skilfully made compilation of general passages and quotations from other texts, which is to some extent understandable and on this occasion probably inevitable, too.

It is a pity, however, that it does not contain more new and fresh ideas and practical directions for concrete political actions by the communists who undoubtedly expect much more from the congress that they are offered here. Perhaps it is precisely this fact thatexplains the shortage of "inspiration" among the LCY Central Committee members, who did not find it necessary to concern themselves with this text thoroughly. Thus, this session, by coincidence, passed in the shadow of the discussion about nuclear power stations (a subject which was perhaps secondary on the agenda, but is otherwise very important).

Perhaps somewhat surprised by such an outcome and apparently to a considerable extent professionally biased by now, the authors of initial lobbing comments, journalists and others, immediately began to concern themselves with the question: Who is behind it? Which and whose interests are "in favor," and which and whose are "against" nuclear power stations? Whatever the case, it is obvious that this will be another congress subject.

## SERB CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CANDIDATES

AU061134 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 86 pp 5-7

[D. Pajic, R. Kljajic, P. Ilic, R. Babic report on the session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia held in Belgrade on 26 February]

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday, the LC Central Committee of Serbia adopted a program of ideopolitical tasks, measures, and activities for the members, organizations, and organ of the LC of Serbia in implementing the LCY Central Committee positions on the current questions of the relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, after extending support to it during a lengthy debate which followed Radisa Gacic's introductory speech.

After Velimir Matic's introductory speech and debate, in which only one speaker took part, the Central Committee also adopted the Draft Amendments to the Statute of the LC of Serbia, which is going to be submitted to a public debate after this session. An explanation regarding the nomination of candidates for the most responsible posts in the LCY Central Committee and the LC Central Committee of Serbia was given by Ivan Stamobilic.

After Ivan Stambolic's speech, Vesna Janjic-Zivadinovic took the floor, speaking in favor of several candidates for all offices during the nomination procedure as well.

According to Draglosval Markovic, although the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the general party debate, we entered a serious process of democratization of both the LCY and our society as a whole, and failing to take this fact into consideration may have serious consequences for both the LC and society, if not now, then in the future.

In July of last year, Markovic recalled, I spoke in favor of several candidates being obligatory in the nominating procedure and of reducing the role of coordination bodies to coordinating and depriving them of their monopolies, and I expressed reservation about several candidates being obligatory at the election itself... As is known, this view of mine prompted numerous polemics, and many people spoke in favor of several candidates in the election procedure as well. Now we are facing the fact that, without sufficient arguments, only one candidate is proposed for the most important posts. I think that this is a drastic deviation from the membership's demands, although several people were proposed during the nominating process, Markovic said among other things, speaking in favor of more profound changes in LC cadre policy.

Markovic also mentioned the problem of an insufficient number of workers, women, and young people in LC organs on the whole, which may have far-reaching consequences. He also asked whether there is not a rather strong orientation toward professional cadres, successful officials from the economy and banks. One certainly cannot do without them in LC organs too, but one must have realistic measures. For if that orientation remains a long-term tendency, would that not result in technocratic-bureaucratic deformations and trends? The history of our party shows that there had always been experienced workers in its top level of leadership, something one has not been able to say about the last decade.

At the end of his speech, without contesting the proposed candidates, Markovic nevertheless spoke in favor of expanding the proposed lists and also proposing workers for the most responsible posts.

Bogdan Radojcic noted that the nomination of these candidates had been reached through a wide and democratic debate, and that one must respect the will of the membership. These people also acquired broad support from all sociopolitical organizations, something which also obligates this Central Committee. Ratko Butulija was of the same opinion, and he recalled that this nomination of candidates is only the final act of the democratic debate that was held at basic LC organizations and communal LC committees in Serbia during the past months. It is also a new practice for all of us, because the nomination was initiated from other places in the past.

Dragan Markovic also agreed that the candidates were the result of broad support by the membership and democratic consultations inthe entire LC of Serbia, but thought that one should nevertheless have several candidates in the final act. Spiro Galovic spoke in favor of the need to elaborate the election procedure in the LC of Serbia and the LCY, being of the opinion that the election regulations are too generalized.

After the debate, the Central Committee took a vote on whether one or several candidates will be nominated for each of the three posts. It was decided by a majority of votes that one candidate be nominated for each post (11 Central Committee members were of the opinion that several candidates should be nominated). Afterward, the Central Committee members unanimously endorsed the nominations of Dusan Ckrebic and Radisa Gacic as members of the LCY Presidium. The nomination of Slobodan Milosevic for president of the LC Central Committee of Serbia was also endorsed with six opposing voted.

At the end of the session it was decided that the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia be held on 26, 27, and 28 May.

## TANJUG NOTES CROATIAN LCY PRESIDENCY CANDIDATES

LD102236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2212 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Zagreb, March 10 (TANJUG) -- Two out of four candidates -- Ivica Racan and Dr Stip Suvar -- were elected to the Yugoslavia's highest party leadership -- the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency by a secret ballot in Croatia today.

The other candidates at a League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee session in Zagreb were Milka Planinc, LCY Central Committee member and Yugoslav premier, and LCY Central Committee Presidency member Jure Bilic.

Ivica Racan is a member of the LCY Central Committee and director of Josip Broz Tito--the highest party school. Stipe Suvar is a member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidency and was the republic's secretary for education and culture for many years.

Out of 85 candidates for the LCY Central Committee proposed at the Croatian party Central Committee session, a list of 20 condidates including Milka Planinc and Jure Bilic was compiled.

Out of the 20 candidates, delegates to the 13 LCY Congress, which will be held in Belgrade at the end of June, will elect 15 members of the highest party organ for the next four years.

The republic of Croatia's party organ congress will be held in Zagreb from May 16 to 18 and will elect 95 member of the League of Communists of Croatia's Central Committee from 110 candidates.

## BRIEFS

BEFGRADE RADIO, TW APPOINTMENTS -- Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dragan Nikitovic, hitherto director of the programs basic organization of assoicated labor, has been appointed director of Belgrade Radio by the Assembly of the SR of Serbia. Nikitovic replaces Milutin Milenkovic who was recently released from the post due to retirement. Nenad Ristic, hitherto editor of the main television newscast has been appointed director of Belgrade Television. Nikola Mirkov, acting editor in chief of Belgrade Radio First program, has been appointed editor in chief of Belgrade Radio First program. Slobodan Novakovic is replacing Nebojsa Popovic as Belgrade Television editor in chief. Nebojsa Popovic is due to retire shortly. Vojislav Milenkovic has been appointed editor in chief of the entertainment programs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD]